

Pass Me On

After you have read the Times kindly hand it to some friend who has never heard of this part of Alberta. Sample copies sent free to parties interested in Oil or Mixed Farming.

IRMA TIMES

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

Vol. 6; No. 27.

Irma, Alberta, Friday, October 20th, 1922.

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Irma Formations Well Adapted for Rotary Drill

Adaptability for Rotary Drilling Will Greatly Reduce Cost of Development.

The fact that the formations above the oil and gas sands in the fields tributary to Irma are well adapted to rotary drilling is attracting the attention of operators from different parts of the American fields. Thursday some practical oil operators from Youkon, Oklahoma were in Irma and after looking over the Viking and Irma district were greatly interested in the formations in this district.

Soft formations that cause caving and often the loss of tools with the standard method of drilling will stand up well under the rotary system. This method was first successfully used in sinking wells in the Spindle Top field near Beaumont, Texas, when other methods of drilling had failed. Its successful use in that field has led to its increasing use where soft formations are encountered.

The logs of the Viking wells and the old Grattan well near Irma all show that the formations are such that rapid work should be done with a rotary drill, when the intentions of the operators are to secure production as soon as possible.

Following is a copy of the log of the Grattan Oil Co's well as taken from the geological report, Department of Mines, this shows the formation as far as the well was drilled:

Log of Well Near Irma

Drift	0	25
Soft gray sandy clay	25	107
Blue Sandstone and fossils	107	109
Gray shale bands of blue sandstone, shells	109	134
Dark shales, coal seams	134	140
Dark Shales	175	177
Blue Sandstone shells	177	192
Brown Clay	192	200
Light Gray Sandstone, carbonaceous	200	210
Light Gray Sandstone with clay	210	215
Dark Gray Shale	215	230
Gray Shale	230	300
Gray Sand	300	342
Gray Shale, a two foot hard shell	342	377
Gray Shale	377	520
Hard Shell	520	522
Gray shale	522	552
Hard Shell	552	554
Gray shale with hard shells at 645, 750, 850, and 960 feet	554	1215
Oil at	1215	1345
Lime shell	1345	1353
Gray shell	1353	1405
Hard shell	1405	1410
Gray shale oil at 1582	1410	1582
Gray shale	1582	1620
Gray bottom at	1620	192
Gas at	192	270
Water at	270	300
Water and oil at	300	1205 and 1582
Oil at	1205 and 1582	1620
Gas 5,000,000 cubic feet per day, 500 lbs. pressure at 1620	1620	342
Belly River formation at	342	342ft to bottom
Benton Formation	342ft to bottom	

Owing to drilling troubles the hole was abandoned at this depth.

Since this report was published the Grattan Oil Co. succeeded in getting another hole down to some 1900 feet with a larger showing of oil and a gas pressure of 680 lbs. to the square inch. The Imperial Oil have succeeded in getting the Fabyan well down to the Devonian line formation and have found enough oil and gas to satisfy the most conservative oil operator that there is a large body of oil waiting for the drill to liberate. Neither of the logs of the last two wells have been made public, but it is generally understood that the formation is such that rapid work can be accomplished with the proper equipment and men to operate it.

The British Petroleum Limited, are erecting a derrick and installing a rotary outfit North and East of the Fabyan well. Providing the cold weather does not prevent operations we have no doubt this Company will rush operations in this part of the field. The Irma Oil Development Co. have not made public the location for their well but we understand they are planning on using a rotary rig to develop their holdings which are scattered over the Irma-Fabyan-Wainwright fields. The Wainwright Oil Development Co. have decided that the Standard rig they had started to drill with is too light to go the desired depth and it is reported that they have shut down till the Company can make arrangements for a more satisfactory rig. None of the other companies that have been planning on starting operations this fall have made any move to get their machinery on the ground.

THINKS CHANCES FOR OIL GOOD

Professor J. A. Allan of Alberta University in company with Mr. W. H. Collier, of Viking, spent the first two days of this week going over carefully the topographical characteristics of the several townships to the east and southeast of Viking and west of Irma.

Prof. Allan is recognized as the best authority on the geological formations of Alberta as he has spent the last fifteen years principally on geological work in this province. He has examined all parts of the province and knows where oil is likely to be found and where not.

Prof. Allan has maintained for several years that no part of Alberta gives richer promise of a discovery of oil than the Viking-Irma field, and his choice of a location to drill for oil would be in the region to the east of Viking.

There will be at least six different rigs drilling for oil in the Viking-Irma field next spring besides one or two drilling for gas for the Gas Company so we can look for considerable activity in this oil field in another six months.—Viking News.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS SPECIAL THROUGH SERVICE FOR OLD COUNTRY TRAVEL

All those contemplating a trip to the Old Country for Christmas and New Year cannot afford to overlook the excellent through service that will be provided by the Canadian National Railways from Western Canada to the Atlantic seaboard.

A special train will leave Winnipeg 10.30 a.m., December 7th, with through sleepers from Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. This train will run through direct to ship's side at Halifax, for sailing of S. S. "Metagama", December 10th; S. S. "Andania", December 11th to Liverpool; and S. S. "Cassandra", December 11th to Glasgow. This train will consist of most modern equipment including standard and tourist sleeping cars, dining car, first class coaches.

Special sleeping cars will also be operated from Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg, for the following sailings: From Montreal, November 18th, S. S. "Canada" and S. S. "Antonia" to Liverpool; S. S. "Metagama" to Glasgow. From Halifax, December 3rd, S. S. "Regina" to Liverpool. From Halifax, December 16th, S. S. "Canada" to Liverpool. From St. John, December 15th, S. S. "Metagama" to Glasgow. (passengers for the latter sailing will transfer at Moncton).

The above through service will enable passengers to travel direct to the ship's side without transfer or change of trains. Apply to any Canadian National Railways Agent for further particulars of sailings, rates, reservations, passports, etc.

POPPY DAY, NOVEMBER 11

"Poppy Day" will be held in Canada as well as in all the Allied countries on Armistice Day, November 11. The campaign in Alberta will be conducted by the Provincial Command of the Alberta Great War Veterans' Association, and the actual selling will be in the hands of the various locals throughout the province.

In this connection it is stated that there are a number of districts in Alberta where the veterans are not organized, and in such instances any other organization willing to conduct the campaign there is requested to get in touch with R. Gallacher, the Provincial Secretary, 207-S Odfellows Block, Calgary. It is hoped to have the province so organized that citizens in every district will have an opportunity to secure a poppy and wear it on Armistice Day.

The flowers will be sold during the week preceding Armistice Day. The entire proceeds from the fund raised will be used to relieve distress among disabled returned men and their dependents in the province. Every citizen is urged to wear a poppy in honor of the men who fought so bravely during the Great War and "In Memory of those who lie amid the crosses."

Perhaps the English language is called the mother tongue because fathers get so little chance to use it.

EXTENSIVE GAS FIELD PROVEN

That there is a proven gas field at Viking, covering an area of over 27 square miles, was the evidence of Edgar E. Hill, gas engineer, given before the Utility Commissioners at the hearing of the gas application. Mr. Hill is the engineer acting for Ford, Bacon and Davis, the technical advisors to Messrs Chandler & Co., the New York Company financing the gas company in its undertaking.

Two Layers of Sand

Some of Mr. Hill's evidence was purely technical, but on the other hand, he also gave a considerable amount of interesting information as to the make-up of the gas field.

According to his statements there are two layers of sand, an upper and lower, interspersed with shale, from which the gas is obtained. Of the nine wells now sunk, two of them at the north and south have reached the lower sand, and another to the east has some showings of it.

The gas now is being obtained from the upper sand strata and he estimates the total amount of gas obtainable at 60 billion cubic feet. As for the amount that could be secured from the lower strata, it was unknown, as there was so much water with the gas in the wells to the north and south that had reached the lower sand, that they had to be plugged back. In his estimate, said Mr. Hill, he had only reckoned upon enough gas from the lower sand to make up the wastage from the upper sands, and thus maintain the total obtainable at 60 billion cubic feet. What they knew about the lower sand was not too good.

Favorably Located

Describing the wells that have been drilled, Mr. Hill said that he found nine completed and a tenth being drilled. They were scattered generally over the field, and there were distances of seven and seven and three miles between the north and south wells, and two and a quarter miles between the east and west wells. The field was in a rectangular block, some nine by three miles. The wells were favorably located, with considerable space left between the whole for future development.

Want Two Hundred

For the purpose of maintaining the pressure Mr. Hill estimated that it would be necessary to drill 200 wells. No matter what amount of care was used, some gas escaped, they could not capture it all, and due to the undulations in the formation of the ground where the sand was located, all of the gas could not be reached therefore a certain percentage could never be got out of the ground at all. He estimated that there was a depth of ten feet of sand, and that 45 per cent was "pay" or could be made to yield gas.

Dealing with the cost of the wells, the engineer said that he understood that the cost was about \$30,000 a piece, also that the Irma and Fabyan wells had cost more. The Viking wells were drilled with cable tools, that is, a hole was hammered in the ground. For exploration work this was a suitable method as by using it they were able to ascertain the nature of the formation through which they were passing. But having ascertained the nature of the field, the drilling in future would not cost so much, as a rotary drill would be used.

In future the cost per well should not be more than \$20,000 each, and if some difficulty arose \$5,000 more should be added. The cost of all the wells from now on should be under \$20,000.

It would need 13 1-2 miles of pipe in the field, and 78 miles to bring the gas to the city, and 94 miles 1-2 miles in the distribution system. He estimated between nine and ten thousand gas users in the city, and 100 commercial users. These figures were based upon the number of water services in use, figures of Calgary users and figures submitted by Commissioner Yorath. The commercial figures were based upon inquiries he had made.

They were asking for rates of 50 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for domestic use and 20 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for commercial use. These made an average rate of 46 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for the whole, upon the estimates.—Bulletin.

BRITISH CAPITAL FOR OIL FIELDS

British capitalists are prepared to back with almost unlimited financial resources future oil development in the Coultas and Irma oil fields, provided facts are given them that point to a promising future for oil in these sections, according to J. P. Court, of London, England, director of the Spartan Oil Company, Limited. Mr. Court arrived in Calgary Saturday to investigate conditions in the Coultas field. Mr. Court represents extensive financial interests in Great Britain and is here to investigate and present to them the facts regarding existing oil conditions in Alberta and the prospects for future oil development.

Mr. Court, accompanied by S.W. Millar, of Vancouver, another director of the Spartan Oil Company, leaves for the Coultas field Monday, where it is his intention to see for himself just what this field offers in oil and how promising its chances for development are.

"Drilling in the Coultas properties the Spartan company will commence immediately," Mr. Court stated. "We are drilling one well in Montana, the exact location of which is section 15, township 37, range 3 west, about three miles from the boundary. We also expect to commence operations soon on the Canadian side, but we are not positive yet of the exact location of this well."

"We have just shipped seven carloads of equipment and casing to Coultas, Alberta, and will start immediately active drilling operations on our holdings in the field of approximately 10,000 acres which we hold."

RED CROSS CAMPAIGN DURING ARMISTICE WEEK

Every person who becomes or continues to be a member of the Alberta Division of the Canadian Red Cross when the call comes during the Membership and Finance Campaign to be held from November 5-11, will be doing his or her part to help it carry on with greater effort and vigor its work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and mitigation of suffering. This is the peace programme of the Society and it has emerged from the pioneer work in this connection with an enviable record. The development of the work, as it should be, is now being hampered by lack of funds.

This is the reason that the organization is appealing for public support during the campaign next month. Every person in Alberta who is financially able to, should at least become a member of the Society. Those who feel that they ought to do more will have an opportunity to make a donation over and above the regular membership fee during the week of the drive.

Any person who is familiar with the work that the Society is doing in Alberta has nothing but the highest of commendation to offer and everyone of these citizens are giving the organization all the help possible. It has done wonderful work in care of the sick and crippled children through the Junior Red Cross; in organizing nursing and medical service in pioneer districts; in promoting social service in cities; in organizing disaster and emergency preparation, and in many other ways that might be mentioned. Enrol a member and help this good work.

WILD BIRD SANCTUARIES

True sportsmen will highly commend the police and game officers operating in this province on the decision to enforce the regulations for the protection of the reserves set aside as wild bird sanctuaries. These protected stopping places for the migratory birds, on their journey from the north to the south in the fall, and from the south to the north in the spring, will do much to preserve bird life, and further the interest of clean sport. Any visitor to the national parks at Banff or Jasper knows what the protection of wild game of all kinds in the parks, has meant. The visitor gets in close touch with many of nature's creatures, and observe them following the life nature intended them to lead. Bears, deer, mountain sheep, mountain goats, porcupines, and the smaller animals. When the antlered deer come into your back yard and eat salt out of your hand, there is no semblance of "The Lives of the Hunted."

IRMA DISTRICT

The Irma District is the most important Oil, Natural Gas and Mineral Farming district in Alberta. 110 miles S.E. of Edmonton, 200 miles N.W. of Saskatoon. If you want to keep in touch with this important district, subscribe for the Irma Times and get all the new each week.

LARGE CANADIAN COMPANY FORMED

Gladys Belle Company of Canada is Granted Wide Operating Powers.

REFINERY MAY BE BUILT AT LETHBRIDGE

American Corporation Plans to Sink Wells on Canadian Side.

Lethbridge Oct. 10.—Incorporation has just been ratified by the department of state, Ottawa, of the Gladys Belle Canadian Oil and Refining Co., with head offices at Lethbridge. The company is capitalized for \$10,000,000 divided into 400,000 shares of \$25 each.

The incorporators are C. B. Coon, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and A. G. Baalim, S. G. Porter, R. V. Gibbons, and A. H. Polman, of Lethbridge.

The powers granted are quite extensive, and include the right to refine, market and distribute crude oil or petroleum and all its products, also to acquire and sell oil or gas lands and to drill and develop the same to produce all kinds of illuminating and burning oils. The right is also granted to build, equip and own or lease necessary tanks, tank cars, pipes or pipe lines, etc., also to acquire or operate any machinery necessary to the development of oil or other minerals. In short, the company has the widest powers to do all things necessary to the carrying on of a big oil producing and manufacturing business.

Is U. S. Company.

The Gladys Belle company is a Tulsa, Okla., concern with production of about 7500 barrels daily in seven states and several refineries. G. C. Stebbins is president of the company and C. B. Coon is secretary. Both these gentlemen have visited Lethbridge during the past summer. The company now has holdings in the border field totalling some 32,000 acres, and either by arrangements with another company or by drilling itself it will have a rig on one of its leases within 30 days.

The company is also understood to be arranging to put a refinery at some point in southern Alberta, and Lethbridge is considered a strong contender for the location.

Information from the border last night indicates that the new oil well is going into the red beds, considered a good oil horizon, and that the bit is standing at a 1920 foot level. Baalim is down 1750 feet, and the Imperial well over the 1,000 foot point.

Rowe-Segur to Start.

The Rowe-Segur interests will have their camp established by Saturday, and drilling will commence in the next month. This company is preparing to drill during the winter. Tools and materials are rolling from Vancouver.

This group is spreading out to the west as well as east, a decision having been reached Sunday to make geographical surveys of the McElroy ranch on the Milk river ridge. W. H. McElroy, who owns a Salt Lake City millionaire, is interested in the new enterprise, as is also C. M. Garrison, of New York City.

THREE MORE OHIOS FIND OIL AFTER DRY REPORT

The well informed Great Falls Leader gives the following information relative to the completions recently made by the Ohio Oil Company.

Davey well No. 3 in 34-36-2 west; Davey well No. 4, in the center of the offset; 40 acres of the Sunburst original, and Swazeys No. 2, 34-36-2 west all in the Kevin-Sunburst field and all drilled by the Ohio and the Sunburst Oil & Gas jointly, will be drilled on down to the Madison, and the work is starting. All three wells were completed last week to the Sunburst horizon, the Swazeys at 1585 feet, Davey 3 at 1560 feet and Davey 4 at 1555 feet. The Swazeys came in announced as a small production while the Davey wells were announced as dry but later came in for five or ten barrels. And now have about 400 feet of oil in each. Production in each was found in the second sand of Kootenai, and it is now proposed to go down to the Madison, about 175 feet, with each well, when, if necessary, the wells will be shot. It is believed, however, because of the coming in of the Davey wells in oil while standing, that production in commercial quantities will be found in the Madison and it is proposed to make the test.

Trees And Flowers

Questions And Answers by Canadian Forestry Association

Q—I am informed that the fall is a good time to transplant evergreen trees from the woods. Is this true, and what size would you recommend?

A—Evergreens can be quite successfully transplanted in August. The tree has completed its growth for the season then and yet there is sufficient root action going on to enable it to take hold in its new site before winter. Select trees two to three feet high growing out in the open and lift them with a good ball of "soil," taking care not to let it break off. Plant firmly about two inches deeper than the tree was before, and water well after it is planted.

Q—I have four trees with four or five stems each which I wish to develop into trees of one stem. Will it be alright to cut them all off to one stem this fall?

A—No. If you do, you will likely weaken the base of the remaining stems and they may break off in the storms of winter. Better select your permanent stem and cut the others off at about half way down this fall if they are likely to be broken by snow or wind over winter. Then in spring take two of them off and no more. Next year take two more until you have the single tree effect you desire. If you cut off all the undesirable stems at once your trees will send out a lot of suckers to take their place and you will just be as bad as before.

Q—Our cottonwoods shed a lot of cotton this year which seems to have collected among the needles of our spruce trees, making them look dirty and dull. What can be done to get rid of it?

A—Your trouble is not due to the cotton from your cottonwood trees as a close examination will show. It is caused by red spiders or mites, species of tetranychus. The creatures are very small and you will require a magnifying glass to see them. They are present in thousands on spruce this year all over the country and as they are continually wandering about among the needles, spinning a web as they go, the branches soon get covered with the wooliness you mention. Dust sticks to the web, air is shut out from the needles and the plant slowly dies of suffocation. Besides this, of course, the spiders are living on the sap of the tree. Your trees are in a dangerous condition and should be at once sprayed with a strong force of water to break up the webs. Look out for them next year again about the middle of June and wash them off every two weeks during summer with the water spray. Many spruces have died on the prairie from red spider the last few dry years.

Q—The cottonwood trees in my plantation grow splendidly till they were about twenty feet high, but now most of them are dying at the tops. What can I do about it?

A—Your experience is a common one on the prairies. It would seem that the cottonwood requires more moisture than it has been able to secure the last few years and unless under irrigation, or unless you are prepared to give them special care, they should not be planted under dry farm conditions.

Q—We have two kinds of evergreens growing in our lot which we are told are spruce and pine. The leaves are different. How can we tell which is which?

A—You can tell them very easily. Pines have their needles in bunches of two, three, five or seven and if you squeeze them close together to fit into one around you will find the united bundle will always be sharp. Spruce needles are single, round pointed and square; or at least four sided in section.

Q—Can you give me a list of perennial flowers suitable for planting this fall?

A—Tall growing varieties—Golden glow, tall Larkspur, Tiger Lilies (double or single).

Medium—Paeonies, German Iris, Chinese Larkspur, Gallardia, Perennial Flax, Phlox, Oriental Poppy.

Low growing—Pyrethrum, Roseum, Clove Pink.

Plant in moist soil about the end of September and mulch over winter.

A Shorter Leg

The old Irishman and his wife were discussing "the natural law of compensation." "Just fancy," exclaimed Bridget, "according to this paper which a man loses one of his staves another gets more developed." "Sure, an' it's quite true," said Pat. "O'live noticed it myself. When a man has one leg shorter, the other's longer."

Red Glass Preserves Milk Best Experiments show that red glass bottles preserve milk best in hot weather. Plain glass turns milk sour, and brown or black bottles breed germs by keeping the milk at a high temperature.

M. N. U. 1438

Last of the Wild Buffalo

Sanctuary May Be Established By Federal Government

Unafraid of man, the last remaining herds of wild buffalo on the continent live a peaceful and unobstructed life on a range between the Peace and Slave Rivers and the Great Slave Lake, and it is expected within a short time their territory will be turned into a sanctuary, closed to all trappers and hunters. They have inhabited this district for many years and are believed to be on the increase, the various herds probably numbering about 5,000 head now. The country in which they live is a mixture of prairie patches, wooded land and rolling hills, interspersed with brush. Here the buffalo feed during the open season, returning to the low lands during the winter where they live on the plentiful red top hay in the sloughs. As far as is known they never migrate beyond this range and as a general rule follow one line of sloughs travelling to "pastures new" as the grass gets eaten and trampled down.

J. M. Street, a trapper of Peace Point, upon his return from the north country recently brought the interesting reports from the bison range. His trap lines are run through the range. He travels this district all winter long and is therefore very well acquainted with the roaming of the buffalo.

Mr. Street states the buffalo range is a maze of heavily marked trails which run in all directions. Frequently a herd of 35 or 40 is met with and several times last season the trapper came on one band of bulls that numbered 50, and he is of the opinion that a large bull would dress 2,400 pounds.

The buffalo are not menaced by the Indians, one reason being that there are four buffalo guards who travel the country and keep watch and ward over the remnant of the race. Neither do the wolves bother the bison as during the time Mr. Street has been trapping over his range he has only come across one dead animal and this might have died from natural causes. In general when met with the bison show no sign of fear, and are in no particular hurry to get away. On a number of occasions the trapper has got up to within 100 or 150 yards of the herd before they commenced to move and they do not appear to resent the intrusion of human beings.

Maxwell Grahame, of the Department of the Interior, is now in the north investigating the feasibility of establishing a buffalo sanctuary.

A protected herd of buffalo, numbering well over 5,000 head, is kept at Walworth Park, Alta., by the Federal Government. This sanctuary which was stocked 12 years ago with 750 animals obtained in Colorado comprises an area of 100,000 acres.

Gorilla Attracts Interest

Large Species, Six Feet Two Inches Tall, on Exhibition

A large male gorilla, six feet, two inches tall, is the latest exhibit in the Fort Elizabeth Museum and is attracting considerable interest from visitors. This type of ape, says the director of the museum, takes only one wife and remains faithful to her. Should she be slain, his rage and grief is terrible to witness, and for months he is inconsolable.

The gorilla is usually seen with his wife and children of various ages, roaming through the forest in search of food, which consists of wild fruits, berries and edible roots.

The home of the family is a nest in a sturdy tree, made by bending boughs together and covering them with twigs and moss at a height of 20 feet or so above ground. The mother and her children retire for the night to this little arboreal shelter.

The father sits down at the foot of the tree, and, placing his broad back against it, sleeps peacefully, ready to start up on the instant should a prowling leopard attempt to scale the trunk to attack his family.

No leopard, he adds, will willingly risk a battle with a fully adult gorilla.

Coloring Living Trees

A German engineer has just succeeded in perfecting a process for coloring living trees. It has been found that a whole tree from the end of its roots to the topmost leaf can be completely and permanently colored with forty-eight hours. Two Dresden firms have been undertaken to exploit the patent. Furniture, cigarette cartons, penholders and other articles are to be put on the market all made up in the new colored wood. Initiation of certain natural woods are declared possible through the process.

Sons of Poor Man

More than half of Britain's Lord Chancellors during the past century were sons of poor men. One of them was the son of a country barber and the father of the great Lord Eldon was a Newcastle coalheaver. The father of Lord Birkenhead was not a rich man.

THE FRIENDLIEST FENCE IN THE WORLD



—Los Angeles Times

Radio Is Correct

Wireless Does Not Describe New Method of Signalling

Those two words are on everybody's lips today. Some people speak of wireless, while others—usually those with the technical knowledge—prefer to say radio.

Which is really correct? "Radio" is the word you should use when speaking of this latest method of signalling. The word radio is an accurate word which says what it means, while "wireless" might mean anything. Signalling with a couple of flags or a mirror is as much a wireless method of signalling as any other.

There is a further point in favor of the word radio. It is a word employed by a great many of the civilized races of the world, and the method of signalling it refers to, has become international.

And, in addition, at a recent radio conference, which included representatives of many nations, it was unanimously proposed to accept the word radio in preference to any other. So, to be exact, call it radio, not wireless.

Thin Sheet of Gold-Leaf

Five Million Page Book Would Be Only One Inch Thick

Men have now succeeded in obtaining a sheet of gold-leaf one 2,738,000th of an inch thick.

This means that if a book were made up with 5,000,000 pages it would be only an inch thick. The gold-leaf is 10,584 times thinner than a sheet of this printing paper.

The method of obtaining this incredibly thin sheet is ingenious. A sheet of copper is placed in an electric bath and plated with gold only sufficient for the color to be just discernable.

The sheet of plated copper is then put in a bath of weak nitric acid for several days till all the copper has dissolved, leaving the film of gold floating, and this is collected on a sheet of glass.

Charity Begins at Home

If a nation neglects its power of production it may have the most brilliant orator in the world, yet it will not escape the consequences. Our Government has been so anxious to restore Germany that it has forgotten Great Britain. Now the traditional "reactionary" British view, which the Duke of Northumberland expresses, is that the restoration of Germany is German business, and that it is for British business to serve British interests, and British interests alone.—London Morning Post.

Modern English

A lady who is so fond of her home that she stays therein the year round was assailed by a conventional friend in conventional language.

"I knew that you usually wintered here," she said, "but was astonished to hear that you had summered here."

"I have not only wintered here and summered here," replied the unfashionable one, "but I will astonish you still further when I tell you that I always fall here and have sometimes sprung here."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Tracing migratory birds by attaching bands to their legs has been practiced since 1710.

The Motorless Plane

Opening Out a New Vista in Aeronautics

In spite of all with defiance to the aeronautical experts who have given their opinions in another column, we find the German experiments in aerial gliding intensely interesting, says The Westminster Gazette. They are not a revolution, such as was the first demonstration of flying under power; they are rather a return to the earliest experiments in human flight. They open out, however, a new vista of what may be possible to man if the air when he has neither an engine nor the lighting-power of gas to support him. Incidentally, they afford an instance of how invention, artificially stopped in one direction, will find a vent along other paths. It is the restrictions imposed by the Allies on aeroplane manufacture in Germany which have caused experimenters to search out the possibility of a man progressing through the air when he has nothing but his own physical strength to aid him. Germany has no doubt obtained some inspirations also from the fact that upon the gliding success of Lilienthal the whole beginnings of practical aviation were built.

Whatever the causes behind this development we have the fact that a German equipped with lifting planes has supported himself in the air for more than two hours, and has traveled a distance of six miles. That seems like child's play beside the achievements of the modern power aeroplane, and yet it is a greater feat than were the first flights of the Wright brothers. In mechanical and human progress it is the first success that counts; what may spring from it afterwards no man can tell. It may well be that these German pioneers have given birth to no more than a new sport, but they may have pointed out a way to another means of human travel which will have some commercial and practical value.

Canada's Agricultural Wealth

Saskatchewan Leads in Total As Well As Land Valuation

The gross value of Canada's agriculture is estimated at \$6,851,022,300 by the 'Nor' West Farmer; this figure including land, buildings, live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms and crops. Land value approximately equals the total of all other values together.

Saskatchewan leads in total valuation with \$1,515,146,000, seconded by Ontario with \$1,451,392,000, while Quebec is third with \$1,388,813,000. Saskatchewan also leads in land valuation at \$852,961,000, with Ontario \$734,108,000, and Quebec \$508,758,000. Quebec is second in crop values at \$325,291,000, with Ontario leading at \$441,418,000, and Saskatchewan third at \$353,712,000.

Figures for the Dominion are as follows: Land, \$3,106,876,000; buildings, \$1,035,712,000; implements, \$391,660,000; livestock, \$766,720,000; poultry, \$38,907,000; animals on fur farms, \$5,824,000; and crops, \$1,396,223,000.

Ancient Egyptian artists had a rule of proportion based on the middle finger, the distance of which contained 19 times in the length of the whole body.

Ancient School Unearthed

Building Four Thousand Years Old Discovered in Babylonia

Education is one of the greatest movements of modern days. It is spreading over the whole earth.

But though it has never been so prevalent before, it would be a mistake to suppose it did not exist long before of years ago. The fact is that a school, with all its equipment, was brought to light some years ago from out of the vast distance of 4,000 years.

The man who unearthed the school was Dr. Vincent Schell, while digging in the ruins of the Babylonian town of Sippara, the town that in the Scriptures is called Sopheraim. Only a hill rising from the Babylonian plain marks the site of Sippara, but by digging into the hill remarkable discoveries have been made of private and public buildings.

By permission of the Turkish Government, when it was in power over Mesopotamia, Dr. Schell planned and conducted digging investigations there, and one of his discoveries was a seven-roomed school, with the means of education left as they existed in dim antiquity.

A heap of clay tablets took the place of modern slates and exercise books, and on these tablets the children traced their letters with sticks of wood, bone or metal.

On one of the tablets was inscribed this encouraging sentence: "He who distinguishes himself in the art of writing will shine like the sun."

The tablets that formed the material for receiving writing, were burnt hard when it was necessary to preserve the writing; but evidently the burning did not take place with school writing, for many of the tablets had stuck together through their softness, and the writing on them could not be read.

Some tablets, beautifully written, were evidently models which the children copied, and the copies retained also the more skillful writing, with the correction of mistakes still visible.

Reading and writing seem to have been the chief subjects taught, but there were also arithmetical tablets, with the multiplication table and weights and measures. Girls were taught as well as boys, and writing by girls has been preserved under the Sippara mound for 4,000 years. The Babylonian children had to learn not only the shapes of the signs and letters and their meaning, but also what their position signified, for the meaning changed with the position. Indeed, learning was harder to master then than now.

Measuring Heat of Stars

Sensitive Instrument That Will Respond to Candle Heat Fifty Miles Away

To measure the heat of the stars an instrument is used which is so sensitive that it will respond to the heat of a candle fifty miles away! The instrument is about the same size as a full-stop, and is formed by welding a dot of osmium on to the end of a fine platinum wire. The joint is placed inside a vacuum tube containing a fluorite window, and connected by almost invisible wires to a galvanometer consisting of a fine coil of wire and a tiny swinging mirror. The tube is then placed inside a large astronomical telescope which is set so that the rays of the star will fall upon the joint. Because of the different properties of the two metals—osmium and platinum—an electric current is generated. The current flows through the galvanometer, and the mirror is moved according to the amount of heat that has played upon the joint. To maintain as perfect a vacuum as possible, the tube is surrounded with calcium, which absorbs the air. Fluorite windows are used because fluorite is always transparent; some rays cannot penetrate glass.

Winter Finishing of Cattle

Thin Cattle Should Be Kept off the Market in the Fall

The proper finishing of beef cattle promises especially good prospects this year. Coarse grains and rough feeds are abundant and these will bring better returns as beef than if sold as a cash crop. Where it can possibly be avoided, thin cattle should be kept off the market in the fall, which is always the low-priced period of the year. A review of the markets over a long period shows that the spring markets for finished stock of almost any weight, move steadily upward. The upkeep of the soil is a matter of great importance, and is best accomplished by feeding as much stock as possible on the farm. It is undoubtedly the stock-raising habits of the British farmer that keeps up the high average yield of the land. The winter finishing of cattle, therefore, promises a considerable crop production as well as providing a profitable medium through which to market the harvested coarse grains and fodder crops.

New Letters For Alphabet

London Professor Says English Is Too Rich in Vowels

Because the English language has three times as many vowel sounds as it employs characters to represent them, it is proposed that new letters be added to the alphabet. It is pointed out that this is really necessary as English, although now by far the most widely spoken language, is rapidly spreading through the desire to learn it by foreigners of all kinds in consequence of the war. There are, however, certain practical difficulties in the way of its becoming a real world-tongue. But for these difficulties the spread of the English language would be much wider than it already is.

For one thing, English is too rich in vowel sounds. The average man imagines there are five "and some" times w and y. There are really fifteen vowel sounds added five for the Japanese and Spaniards and seven for the Italians.

Another difficulty is that English spelling does not show what sounds are used to pronounce words. The foreign student may learn to read English readily by his own efforts, but finds it next to impossible to pronounce it correctly unless he has had the services of a good teacher.

A possible way out of these difficulties has been given by Prof. Daniel Jones, chief of the phonetics department of University College, London. He suggests the adoption of a mild system of spelling reform and also the addition of a few new letters to the alphabet. But he by no means expects to see these changes brought about—at any rate, not for years to come.

"The new letters we should need," explains Prof. Jones, "would be for the sounds sh, ng and th, with possibly one or two more vowel letters. The word 'shrinking,' for instance, would then be written with seven letters instead of nine. In a word like 'ingredient' there would be no change."

Prof. Jones' department is doing a great work in spreading the proper speaking of English throughout the world. Students, mostly teachers, come from every clime to learn English by the phonetic system, and then depart to spread their knowledge in their own countries. Prof. Jones gave one very remarkable example of the value of this system. It is used not only to enable foreigners to speak English properly, but also to enable Englishmen to speak foreign languages.

"In Africa many of our missionaries and officials commit the gravest errors in speaking native languages," he says. "It is easily possible for missionaries to utter obscenities without having the slightest idea of what they have really said. One of the favorite games of Kafir children is to talk their language as the missionaries do. It affords them great amusement."

"Now, whenever possible, we catch the missionary before he goes abroad and put him through a course of phonetics in the language he will have to use."

Prof. Jones points out a flaw in that monumental work, the Oxford English Dictionary. Its pronunciation is very Scotch, he claims.

Prof. Jones does not subscribe to the hoary legend that the best English is spoken in Sussex. "There is no such thing as pure English," he says. "Who can decide which is the true standard?"

Alberta Winter Fair

The annual "Alberta Winter Fair" will be held at Calgary on Nov. 6 to 11, when prizes will be awarded for cattle, sheep and swine.

As usual, the outstanding features of the show are the special prizes for girls' and boys' baby beef, lamb and pig feeding competitions and the prize offered by the Dominion Livestock Branch for car lots fed by pig clubs and the inter club swine judging competition. At the same time sales will be held of dairy and beef cattle, sheep and swine.

Barriade to Wireless

There is "space of territory" in California, inside of which wireless telephone messages absolutely disappear. So far as wireless is concerned it is a region of eternal silence. Some sort of invisible barrier in the ether seems to act as a barriade to wireless waves.

Remarkable News for England In the Registrar-General's report for England and Wales for 1920 it is shown that the year was the most remarkable on record. The marriage rate was the highest known, the birth rate was the highest since 1909, and the number of deaths lower than any year previous to 1902.

There are several mines in the Lake Superior copper district nearly 5,000 feet deep.

Fertilization Of Field Crops

Information of Incalculable Value To Every Tiller of the Soil

A careful study of Bulletin No. 8, of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, should prove well worth while to every farmer. It treats of fertilizers for field crops, describes their nature, functions and methods of applications, and gives results obtained at the various Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations, which include about all the soils and climatic conditions of the country. The first three chapters deal with the influence that those three necessary ingredients, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash have upon the soil and on particular crops in different localities. Chapter 4 treats of mineral and organic fertilizer materials; Chapter 5 of manure with fertilizers and lime; Chapter 6 of farm yard manure and green manuring; and Chapter 7 treats of the nature, origin and uses of fertilizer materials. Chapter 8 explains the value and proper uses of lime in its various forms. Chapter 9 supplies formulae for fertilizers and home mixing, and Chapter 10 describes the fertilizing needs of grain crops, potatoes, turnips, mangels, beets, corn, timothy, clover, alfalfa, flax, tobacco, vegetables, fruit, etc. Every chapter is of obvious value to tillers of the soil, but the last three contain information of a special nature which no farmer can afford to be without. Of particular importance is the plain and straightforward language of the entire bulletin, which can be had simply by applying to the Publications Branch, Ottawa.

Our Dairy Products to Britain

Undeveloped Market in Britain for Canada's Surplus Dairy Products

The News Letter for August issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch contains much food for thought by Canadian farmers. In the six months ending June 30, 1922, Canada exported to Great Britain 2,025 hundredweights of butter and 132,634 hundredweights of cheese, whereas Australia and New Zealand together sent in the same direction and in the same period 1,394,383 hundredweights of butter and 974,338 hundredweight of cheese. The United States exports of both commodities have declined this year to a greater extent than our, and the export of butter from the Argentine Republic to the United Kingdom, although showing a falling away, in the six months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of 1921, of 1,000 hundredweight, was yet more than 117 times greater than this country's. New Zealand does a better trade with Britain in cheese than any other country and Australia in butter.

Canada Spends Millions On Roads

Reduced Labor and Material Costs Effect 30 Per Cent. Saving

Ten million dollars is being spent this year on improvements through out the country under the provision of the Federal Highway Act. An interesting aspect of the situation is that this year the work is being done at fully 20 per cent. less cost than last year. This is attributable to reduced costs of labor and materials.

Ontario's outlay will approximate \$10,000,000, while that in Quebec, which began its improvement earlier, will be approximately \$2,000,000. The maritime provinces also are carrying out a constant policy of improvements and Western Canada has captured a considerable portion of the total to improve its roads.

Of the \$10,000,000 being spent this year, the sum of \$4,000,000 is contributed by the Government, while \$6,000,000 comes from the provinces. The general plans are under the personal direction of A. W. Campbell, Dominion Commissioner of Highways.

Poor Pussy!

Little Johnny Jones recently celebrated his eighth birthday, and among the presents he received was an air gun for shooting darts.

Enjoying the cat next door seated on a wall, Johnny crept stealthily to within shooting range, and, taking steady aim, fired.

The cat gave a peculiar screech, and, with a mighty bound, disappeared. Johnny at once proceeded to the house next door, and, without the least fear, rang the bell.

"May I have my dart?" he asked, as a bespectacled old lady appeared.

"I haven't got your dart, my little man."

"No," said Johnny, calmly, "but your cat has!"

The fountain pen was in limited use in 1600. An advertisement of one has been found in 1788.

An adult skeleton contains nearly four pounds of calcium mostly phosphate of lime.

Industrial Harmony

Claim Satisfied Employees Lead to Success in Business

Survey committees of the Unitarian Laymen's League, investigating business concerns in 28 states and in Canada in which industrial harmony prevails and conflict is unknown, have completed their reports of 650 surveys, covering both the very largest industries and also many which though small are representative, and the "one outstanding fact which exists in every single case" was announced by the league as follows:

"The managers have acted upon their consciousness that all who work in their organizations are fellow human beings, brothers, and the spirit of the managers is also the spirit of the great majority of the workers."

"The Unitarian Laymen's League is not equipped to make a complete canvass of all the concerns in the United States and Canada in which industrial harmony prevails, but certainly the fact that in every case reported, success in business and industrial harmony have gone hand in hand with action based upon the principles of man's brotherhood with man, is a straw which probably indicates the direction of the wind."

Profit In Egg Preserving

Farmers Can Make Money by Storing Eggs for Winter Selling

An experiment of special value as showing what a little care can do in increasing profits for the poultry keeper, was tried out last year at the Dominion Experimental Station at Scott, Saskatchewan. In June and July fresh eggs were selling locally at 15c per dozen. To test the profitableness of preserving eggs for the fall and winter trade, all the eggs not disposed of were packed in waterglass or lime water. On September 23, seventy-eight dozen were sold to a local merchant at 25 cents per dozen, a hundred and thirty per cent. increase. In December the eggs remaining were disposed of at 45c per dozen, an increase of two hundred per cent. over the early summer prices. Out of 538 eggs, in the last lot sold, only 18 were cracked and these would class as "cracks." A word of advice: Remove the male birds a couple of weeks before commencing to save the eggs, as only infertile eggs can be depended upon for preserving. The waterglass or lime water should be boiled and allowed to cool before using. Forty to forty-five degrees is the best temperature for storing eggs.

Forest Fires Killing Game

Drive Animals and Birds from Natural Shelter

Of interest, in connection with many reports of destructive forest fires in several sections of the country, is a circular of the biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture stressing the effect of such fires on game and game preservation. A fire which rages over any large area destroys not only the birds and other game, themselves, but their food and shelter; and though one may take little interest in forest fire prevention for the sake of preserving the trees, he may be more interested in saving the game and fish.

Decrease of one or both of the elements of food and shelter means a corresponding decrease in the number of valuable wild creatures.

Dairy Product Holdings

Slight Decrease in Both Creamery and Dairy Butter in Canada

The Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch reports a slight decrease in the holdings of both creamery and dairy butter in Canada in the first six months of the present year compared with the returns for the same period last year; but there was an increase in cheese and oleomargarine. The holdings of creamery butter amounted to 10,178,891 lbs. this year as compared with 10,213,220 lbs. last year, and of 426,671 lbs. of dairy butter compared with 525,647 lbs. The holdings of cheese this year were 9,271,980 lbs. compared with 4,725,000 lbs. last year and of oleomargarine 237,870 lbs. compared with 171,943 lbs.

Fertilizing the Garden

A knowledge of the nature and use of manures and fertilizers is very necessary to every gardener, whether he be amateur or professional. A decided aid in this direction will be found in Exhibition Circular 104, issued by the Horticultural Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms. It furnished information on potting soils and their constituents, liquid fertilizers and on special fertilizers for flowers, fruits, garden crops and lawns. It is hardly necessary to say that knowledge of this kind will materially aid in efforts to make the home surroundings attractive, and in the production of those fruits and vegetables which, particularly when fresh from one's own garden, are so enjoyable and inviting.

Household Suggestions

Taking the Guess Work Out of Sour Milk in Baking

The old negro "mammy" of the south is able to taste buttermilk or clabber, then measure out with her fingers the proper amount of soda to react with it in the preparation of her famous biscuit dough. Her's is becoming a lost art, however, for her skill has not been handed down to the new generation.

No recipe given in any cook book for soda and sour milk bread can be strictly followed with uniform results, for sour milk varies greatly in its acidity, yet the neutralization for baking must be accurate, or the bread will be yellow and alkaline with excess of soda, or heavy and sour because of deficiency. To carry out a determination of the exact acidity of the milk, and the strength of the soda, and calculate the comparison, is within the ability only of the trained chemist.

A new and rapid method of determining the baking soda equivalent of a capital of milk of any degree of sourness has been worked out in the laboratories of George Peabody College for Teachers by Miss Mary P. Wilson and Dr. H. A. Webb, who will present the results of their investigations at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Chemical Society.

An "indicator" which would show when the right amount of soda was added was discovered in the use of paper soaked with the dye alizarin. Making spots on this paper with drops of milk determines the exact amount of soda required, measured accurately by eighths of a teaspoon, the smallest unit by which powders may be measured in the household. Manipulation of the test is simple, so that bakers, cooking classes, or housewives may use it. Less than a minute of time is necessary, after the solutions are prepared.

The assurance, that bread baked with sour milk and soda will not have too much of either ingredient will create confidence in the minds of many, and possibly revive the use of this most excellent and healthful leavening process.

Measured Heat On Stars

Scientists Succeed in Doing Something Never Done Before

The heat of three stars—Aldebaran, Capella and Betelgeuse—has been measured by two officials of the Smithsonian Institution, who have been making observations at the Carnegie Solar Observatory on the summit of Mount Wilson, California.

R. G. Abbott, Assistant Secretary of the Institution, and L. B. Aldrich, attached to the institution, reported that they had succeeded in doing what had never been done. The heat of the three stars, the scientists reported, was first gauged and brought to focus by the giant 100-inch telescope at the observatory. The heat and light then were passed through a prism and spread out into a rainbow colored spectrum.

Delicate devices taken to Mount Wilson by the two observers then measured the light in each color, as well as the invisible heat. As the hotter a body is the whiter and bluer is its light, the intensities of the heat in the various colors allowed an estimate of the temperature of the stars, which was fixed at approximately 10,000 degrees centigrade.

New Use For Rubber

English Firm Is Manufacturing Carpets of Good Appearance

With the lower cost of crude rubber appear new ways of using it. An English firm is manufacturing rubber carpets, reversible, soft of tread and of generally good appearance, in a variety of shades. Experiments with rubber as a surfacing material for roads apparently indicate that it will be as economical and as satisfactory as the asphalt products now in use. A rubber road that could contract during the rush hours so as to reduce distances, say one-half, would be a great boon in these busy days.—Youth's Companion.

Don't

A busy man who has big things to do and has to listen to complaints of various kinds, has placed this ultimatum in a conspicuous place:

"No complaint heard unless a remedy is also suggested."

In other words: Don't complain unnecessarily, but if you are interested enough to complain, you should be interested enough to suggest what should be done.

Constructive criticism v. plain kicking.

The Real Estate Board of New York has adopted the motto.

A woman always agrees with a man whose opinions are the same as her own.

Ireland possesses the largest lake in the British Isles—Lough Neagh, with an area of 153 square miles.

Agricultural Research

Great Britain Has the Oldest Agricultural Research Station in the World

It is not generally known that Great Britain possesses the oldest agricultural research institution in the world. Over eight years ago a number of British agriculturists set aside an extensive site for experiments in the growing of wheat and other crops. The work was carried through its early stages by the liberality and enthusiasm of private individuals, and it was so successful that ultimately it was recognized and aided by the state. Many valuable results have been achieved, particularly with regard to the use of manures, the general treatment of the soil, and the control of the various pests which trouble the farmer and often bring his labor to naught. Recently the Royal Agricultural Society invited the co-operation of landowners and farmers in testing the results which have been worked out at this centre, and it is significant that more offers of land and help have been received than can be entertained.

Changing Centre of Civilization

World Today In State Of Unstable Equilibrium

Dr. Marlen Newbigen, in his presidential address to the Geography Section of the British Association at Hull, declared that the centres of Western European civilization, today were crumbling from the shock emanating from the east, similar to the disturbance which affected the later Roman empire.

It was, therefore, intelligible that some people today believed that the focus of civilization in the main was changing and that the predominance of Northwestern Europe was ending.

Prof. Peak, addressing the Anthropological Section of the Association, said the world today was in a state of unstable equilibrium and assured in its crust must be stopped or the civilization of the world would break into two places. No greater danger existed, said Prof. Peak, than the alienation of the peoples of Asia and the Near East. The best method of removing ill-feeling was by sympathetic study of one another's culture.

A Hidden Treasure

Ten Thousand Dollars Found In Pocket Of An Old Coat

A Scotchman owned a large farm near a western town. One winter, during a severe blizzard, he was hauling cord-wood into town and returned to search for some additional garments to enable him to withstand the pitiless blast. His search led him to an old chest which he had brought from Scotland, and therein he discovered an old coat, the original property of an old deceased uncle. This he wore on his visit to town, and returning home later in the day examined the well-worn garment. While thus engaged, he found a musty old pocket book in the depths of one of the large pockets. Carefully folded away in the inmost recesses of this book were two pieces of faded yellow paper, bearing the appearance of Bank of England notes for one thousand pounds each. The fortunate fellow lost no time in presenting these precious relics to a banker, who handed him the sum, less current discount, of ten thousand dollars.

On Furlong

A well-dressed stranger strolled up to a colored prisoner who was taking a longish interval of rest between two heaves of a pick.

"Well, Sam, what crime did you commit to be put in these overalls and set under guard?"

"Ah went on a furlong, sah."

"Went on a furlong? You mean you went on a furlough?"

"No, boss, it was a sho' nuff furlong. Ah went too far, and Ah stayed too long."

The Years of a Man

More and more it is being realized that a man's age is not the years he has lived, but how he has lived the years. Nor is it only a matter of the carcass—the soul and the mind have something to say about it. That is why the premature sophistication of the undergraduate is so trying. He has all the characteristics of old age except mellowness. Are you the master or the slave of your years?—London Daily Express.

New York City has rained on an average of every three days, with a normal annual fall of 44.63 inches.

Many fish which inhabit tropical waters are poisonous as food.

Cupid puts in a good deal of his time at target practice.

It is safer to learn from an enemy than it is to instruct a friend.

The Flu "In Mufti"

Disease Passed Under Different Names, Says London Medical Health Officer

An interesting contribution to the documents bearing on the epidemics which, with the regularity of a clock, sweep over the country at stated periods of the year, is the annual report for 1921 just issued by Dr. Hamer, Medical Officer of Health for London. Dr. Hamer deals with the influenza mystery in his report, and stated that the disease is a far bigger thing than the people think it is.

Its forms are so numerous that it passes under different names in different areas of the world and in the same areas at different times. Sometimes it is so violent as to leave no doubt as to its real nature. But between the widely epidemic periods occur periods of comparative quietude. Then, in Dr. Hamer's phrase, influenza is "in mufti."

In this condition it is lost sight of, but each person gets his symptoms in his own weak spot, and so one person has gastritis, another a nervous breakdown, a third heart trouble and so on. Really, according to Dr. Hamer, all of them have influenza in a mild form, and when the wave passes they will all recover.

Another authority is quoted as saying that influenza recurs every thirty-three weeks, but Dr. Hamer says it is "in mufti" until after Christmas, and is lost sight of except during the early months of the year. He points out that there may be cases of confusion between influenza with a rash and scarlet fever cases during the influenza prevalences.

Incidentally, the Medical Officer of Health for London expresses the view that fear plays some part in the propagation of scarlet fever, although he does not claim this has been proved.

Pillow Induces Slumber

An Extra Pillow Said to Help Those Who Are Afflicted With Insomnia

The brain of a sleeping person grows lighter as the feet automatically become heavier. This is because the blood drains slowly from the head into the limbs. If you cannot get to sleep at night it is because your brain is too full of blood, and therefore too active. If you get another pillow, Nature's process will be assisted and sleep will come much easier. It was for this reason that the custom of using pillows arose. Without a pillow, or with only a low one, the blood has to fight its way uphill, as it were, and insomnia results. What the sleeper really needs is a sloping bed, for the upper part of the body being heavier than the lower, it naturally sinks down, and even if you prop yourself up with two pillows your neck is liable to get curved so that the flow of blood is as badly hampered as ever.

Birds and Airplanes

Former Adapt Themselves by Instinct to Air Currents

The New York Times says a good deal of nonsense is talked about the future of motorless gliders. A French officer predicts that within five years these machines will be able to cross the Sahara Desert in a single day. The Sahara Desert is not less than 2,000 miles in a straight line from east to west, and from north to south 1,500 miles. Either way the flight would be formidable to the fastest airplane. The enthusiasm of this prophet has no more basis than the tests made by the French and Germans at Clermont-Ferrand, and in the Wasser-Kuppe. Describing the long flights of eagles and vultures "simply by using air currents," he says that "the power that birds can use, man can use." This is to overlook the fact that birds are designed and muscled for flying. By instinct they adapt themselves to every change in the elements in which they pass much of their lives.

White Men Work for Indians

"Lo the poor Indian" is getting a little of his own back on the western reservations this year, due to the splendid crops in Saskatchewan. On one of the reservations visited by Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, the minister found the Indians with such splendid crops that one of them was employing white harvest labor from the east to help him save the crop. This rather unusual state of affairs was creating some amusement in the neighborhood of the reservation, which is in the File Hills section of Saskatchewan.

Japs Now Have Day of Rest

Heretofore stores in Japan have kept open seven days a week the year round, so that the employees have had only a few days off at New Year's and during the Feast of the Dead in summer. A department store in Osaka has now adopted the plan of a weekly day of rest and has set an example that other stores are likely to follow.

Value Of Our Forests

Canada's Forests Shown to be Great Potential Revenue Source

As attention is directed to the undeniable facts of timber depletion on the American continent, Canada's immense industrial opportunity in forest conservation and forest development becomes at once apparent.

The Canadian Forestry Association has declared again and again that every acre of standing timber in Canada represents potential pay envelopes, new population, new towns, new public revenues to lighten taxation, and that every forest fire is a "job killer."

Commenting upon the rapid reduction of United States forests and the certainty of great industrial growth of Canada, C. Price Green, Chief Commissioner of Natural Resources for the Canadian National Railways, recently said:

"How important this conservation is to the country can be judged by present consumption. Today the United States is using one-half of the world's supply of white paper, representing five and a half million cords of wood yearly, or the equivalent of a pile of pulp, four feet wide and eight feet high, 4,500 miles long, or greater than the distance across the continent."

"Let us briefly review the situation in Canada which has about half the forest resources of the United States or about 260 million acres of commercial forest. About half her forest areas, have been burnt over in the past 100 years, some several times. British Columbia alone has lost over 600 million feet from fire."

"At the present rate of consumption, about 14 billion feet a year, we have lost by fire the equivalent of 450 years' supply. On the basis of tax of 50 cents per 1,000 feet B.M., the lowest in effect, it means that the people from this cause have lost 1,000 million dollars."

"It may be thought that the picture I have drawn is one of blue ruin, but it is simply a presentation of facts that must be faced."

M. Poincare's Memory

Can Recall Every Correction Made In Written Speech

He writes all his speeches, and thanks to an unusual feat of memory he can recall word for word just because he has written them. "When he speaks, he sees in his mind's eye the very paper upon which he has written, with every line before him as clearly as if he had them before his eyes—in black and white. Every sign that he traced upon the white paper is also indelibly traced upon the delicate filaments of his memory. This phenomenon has developed itself to such a point, that should by chance the slightest erasure appear on the original manuscript of one of his speeches, his voice hesitates a bit as he reaches the part erased. One day, during an official ceremony after he had delivered one of his famous speeches, and the speech was being put out, he called a reporter of the Agence Havas, and remarked: "You have the original manuscript of my speech, I believe? . . . Will you be so kind as to look through the third paragraph of the fourth page, where I changed a word? I said 'everlasting France,' instead of 'immortal France.'"—North American Review.

Flight of First Zeppelin

First Flight Over Lake Constance Was Made Twenty-Two Years Ago

Twenty-two years ago the first Zeppelin airship made its successful flight over Lake Constance. This pioneer of the airship fleet, which it was fondly hoped would enable Germany to win world domination, was quite a small affair compared with the monsters which became victims of Allied airmen during the war. Just over 400 ft. long, the diameter of the cylinder containing the gas balloons was 40 ft., and the total gas capacity was about 120,000 cubic feet, which gave it a lift of barely four tons. At the trial trip Count von Zeppelin was at the helm, and altogether the airship flew six miles up and down the lake before the steering gear failed and it had to be brought down to the surface of the water, and the crew rescued by boatmen.

Barnum and Science

It is curious to note that, although P. T. Barnum's business kept him in close contact with all sorts of animals, his autobiography does not show the faintest trace of scientific curiosity. Neither does it indicate any affection for a single one of the numerous creatures who must have come more or less directly under his observation.

Matters of art did not take any more real hold of him than matters of intellect, says Gamdell Bradford, in the Century Magazine.

HEATHER
HOSE
A Big Range
for Ladies.

QUALITY Merchandise

HEATHER
Wool
HOSE
for
Children

A Customer remarked while purchasing this week, "You people have just about the finest bunch of Sweaters I ever looked at. Why don't you run an ad. and tell everybody all about them? I bet half of them don't know you can give them such good value." We are taking his advice knowing we can give you value.

MEN'S SWEATERS

Men's Pullover and Coat Style,
Wool Sweaters that are travellers
samples Made to Sell up to \$7.50
Your Choice for \$3.95

Pure Botany Wool SWEATERS

For the man who wants the very
BEST in a Sweater we have Extra
Heavy Pure Botany Wool
Sweaters in a big range of colors
and styles. These are the BEST
Procurable at \$10.00

Boys Sweaters

Boys Wool & Cotton Pullovers.
Boys Wool and Cotton Mixed Pullovers,
Heather color. Splendid Value \$1.00

Boys Wool Worsteds Sweaters.
Boys Fine Wool Worsteds Sweaters in Pull-
over style in Brown, Navy & Cardinal \$1.75

Boys "Aberley" Knit Sweaters.
Boys "Aberley" Fine Jersey Knit Sweaters
that are a very Exceptional line. A big
range of styles and colors \$2.50 to \$2.75

Youths Heavy Jumbo Sweaters.
Youths Extra Heavy, Jumbo Knit, all wool
Sweater, Biggest Value ever \$3.50 - \$3.75

Youths Open Neck Pullovers
Youths Fancy Open Neck Pullover made
of beautiful soft wool \$4.00

SWEATERS

Men's Pullover Sweaters
in Navy Blue Worsted yarn priced low \$3.00

Men's All Wool Sweaters
Men's Genuine All Wool Scotch Knit Heather
Pullover, open neck collar \$4.50

Men's Fine Camel Color Coat
Men's Fine Camel Color Coat in a Fine
Wool Yarn with a Military Color. Nice for
under a coat \$3.95

Men's Heavy Jumbo Coats
All Colors, made from a lovely Soft Pure
Wool Yarn is our Jumbo Special \$5.00

Pure Botany Wool Pullover
Men's Extra Long Heavy Pure Botany Wool
Pullover with big storm collar and open
neck in Camel & Royal shades the King of
Pullovers at \$8.00

SWEATER
SPECIALS

J. C. McFarland Co.

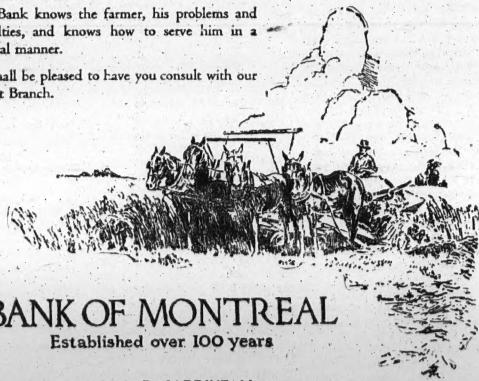
Headquarters
for
SWEATERS

A HARD ROW TO HOE

may prove to be a rich row to harvest. Of all the many classes that go to make up the strength of Canada, the farmer appreciates best the value of patience and industry and the importance of thrifty living. With courage and determination he turns hard rows into fruitful ones and barren acres into rich soil.

This Bank knows the farmer, his problems and difficulties, and knows how to serve him in a practical manner.

We shall be pleased to have you consult with our nearest Branch.



BANK OF MONTREAL

Established over 100 years

Irma Branch: A. D. JARDINE, Manager.



CARD OF THANKS

On retiring from the position of Postmistress of Irma Post Office I wish to thank the patrons of the office for their loyal support and kindly feelings which existed between us as friends and neighbors. And I wish you all happiness and prosperity in your various occupations of life. I would ask that the same cordial feeling be extended to my successor.
Mrs. E. J. Armstrong

WRECK NEAR TORLEA

Six coal cars and seven box cars were completely wrecked near Torle station, six miles west of Viking, Thursday evening at about nine o'clock when a tunnel bar on one of the cars broke and derailed the cars. The train was torn up for about three miles and had to be rebuilt. All traffic was stopped for about twelve hours until the track could be cleared and rebuilt. Extra crews from Polyan and Tofted were called to the scene and worked all night clearing the debris.

LEWISVILLE

The marriage took place at Rosyete, Miss Tottie Seibrass to Mr. Julius Krooszer, of Lewisville.
Mr. Geo. Rydale, who has been Lloydminster nearly all summer, is in these parts again, looking after his interests on his farm, which was worked for the season by Emil Skogge.
Miss Johnson, of Jarow, spent a short time recently with Miss Evelyn Hill of Lewisville.
Mr. Walter Adams spent the week end at the home of J. J. Armstrong. Inspector Fuller was in the district on Oct. 13th regarding the reopening of Lewisville school.
Mr. and Mrs. Cotton and Miss Della are on a holiday to Calgary.

HAWKINS

Mr. L. Stangard loaded a car of wheat this week, this being the first of our usual string.
Mr. Geo. Wilbraham, claims inspector for the C. N. Ry. at Calgary spent last week-end at the Point Farms.

Mrs. M. Kanny, of Oyen, Alta, is visiting Miss. D. Donaghy.

The railway have built an elevator track at Hawkins this summer all we want now is an elevator.

Mr. W. Bacon has rented the Bergstrom farm and moved his family in last week.

Mr. Chas. Horn anticipates shipping four cars of stock to Winnipeg this week.
Some girls are like Brown sugar—sweet but unrefined.

FOR SALE—40 White Wyandotte Pullets and hens, also good buggy.
L. Hostrop, Irma. 27-9P.

When you see two men in the front seat and two girls in the rear seat of an automobile you can be sure that they are married people, or related to each other.

Dr. S. R. McGregor
Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office
back of Drug Store.

IRMA L.O.L. No. 2066
Meets on the last Thursday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visitors always welcome.

F. W. Watkinson, W. M.
F. A. Kellar, R. S.
G. B. Sawyer, F. S.

H. W. LOVE
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

MAP OF IRMA OIL FIELD
showing locations of wells, elevations, etc., mailed to any address for \$1.00.
McKAY TURNER CO.,
514 Tegler Block, Edmonton.

Dr. H. H. LOCKWOOD
—DENTIST—

Wainwright - - - Alberta

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY NO. 1036

Meets on the second Monday of each month in the Co-op Hall. Visiting Sir Knights always welcome.

J. W. Graydon, W. P.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Reg.
J. W. Wyatt, Treas.

FIELDHOUSE & HUNTER
BARRISTERS - - SOLICITORS
NOTARIES
Money to Loan—Fire and Life Insurance Written
Main St. - - - Irma, Alta.

S. R. BOWERMAN
AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86

Wainwright - - - Alberta

"Get a real Author to write those sales letters."
B. Yorkstone Hogg,
Fort Pierce, Fla.

Edmonton Rubber Stamp Co., Ltd.

Makers of
RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS
10118—102nd St., Edmonton

IRMA POOL ROOM

and

BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS
CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR.

SELKIRK HOTEL

EDMONTON

Robt. McDonald, Prop

Rates:
Single \$1.50 to \$3. day.
Double \$2.50 to \$4. day.

Right in the heart of the City. All large Retail Stores and Theatres near the SELKIRK.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef & Pork

BACON

Fresh Smoked every week.

35c pr lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls 20c.

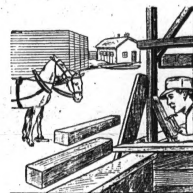
Cooked Meat, Dill Pickles

PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma,

Alberta.



THE PROOF OF SOUND LUMBER

—Is in the actual construction of your building. On that basis, merit, and merit alone, tells the tale. Our lumber is sound for almost any construction purpose you may have in mind. A large stock of standard sizes and lengths is at your command. We also cut to order in various woods. Let us figure with you.

We have a large stock of Cedar and Tamarac fence posts at prices that will interest you.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY
Manager

IRMA,
Alberta

First and Foremost

—in our consideration is the place given our customers. That's why our business has been and will continue to be successful.

Its Worth Remembering

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

"Pioneer Lumber Dealers"

T. H. FLEMING, Manager.

IRMA, - - - ALTA.

THE IRMA TIMES
Irma, Alberta.

H. G. Thunell, Publisher.
H. W. Love, Editor.

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Can.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Canada, one year \$2.00
Great Britain and U. S. \$2.50
ADVERTISING RATES

Back-Ache

First comes the local application such as a liniment or plaster. Backache may be of local origin altogether in which case the pain centre is close to the surface. A Red Chain Kidney Plaster or Roberts White Liniment gives quick relief.

When backache comes from the inside its origin may be in the kidneys or the bladder. From this source rheumatism often arises. For relief take Nyal Stone Root Compound. This and a good plaster or liniment provide the ideal treatment.

Derman's Drug Store
Irma

OIL LANDS IN IRMA DISTRICT FOR SALE

10,000 Acres of Good Agricultural Lands in Townships 47 and 48 in Ranges 10 and 11, for sale on easy terms.
Lease of Oil Rights Included.
One section might be worth more than we are asking for the entire block.
Write for particulars.

C. F. Stone
LTD.

Box 227 Vermilion, Alta.

LARSON'S STORE

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST" GROCERIES

SPECIAL—Palm Olive Soap 6 Cakes for 50c
(And One Cake Free)
Choice Quality Canned Corn 2 for 35c
Pure Jam, K. C. Brand in Greengage, Prune,
Red Plum and Golden Plum at 75c
Fresh Sayer Dates, 15c per lb.
Libby's Sweet Potatoes, 2 lb. can at 30c
Lantern and Lamp Glasses 15c

Dry Goods

New Curtain Scrim & Cretonne for the winter. It is now time to turn your attention to the Window & Interior Hangings.

CURTAIN SCRIM—Galatea Etamine, Beige at 40c. White 35c or 3 yards for \$1.00.....

Fancy Scrim in Check design 20c per yd.

Briarcliff Art Tapestry, Tan with Blue 50c yard

Cretonne—A heavy, Substantial Material, Floral Design. Suitable for Upholstering, loose Covers or Drapes at 40c per yard

Sylvan Drapery—Light Ground at 30c yard
(The color will brighten any room)

Colonial Fleece Velour—Rose Color at 35c yard

(Excellent for Kimonas and Dressing Saques)
Extra Quality Union Flannel, Salt and Pepper Shade at 45c yard

Shoes

LADIES SEMI BROGUE OXFORDS

These cannot be excelled at the Special Price of \$3.50

LADIES BROWN KID ONE STRAP PUMPS

Cuban Heels at \$3.95

SPECIAL IN LADIES BOOTS

Lace or Button, Patent Leather and Vici Kid at \$2.95 to \$3.95

We have Just received a Shipment of Child's Boots and Slippers, sizes 1 to 5. Beautiful range of colors from 85c to \$2.25.

A pair to fit any Tiny Tot.

"Look for our Next Advertisement"

CASH SYSTEM

T. A. LEDIN, Manager

When in Calgary Stop at—

The HOTEL ALEXANDRA

"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus. Free Telephone Fire Proof
Rates—\$1 \$1.50 and \$2. With bath \$2 & \$2.50
226—9th Ave. East.

Alberta's Premier Jewelers

MAKE US YOUR JEWELRY HEADQUARTERS
WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
CUT GLASS, FANCY JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Etc.
SEND US YOUR WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRS
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP, QUICK SERVICE

H. B. Kline & Sons Ltd

10069 Jasper Ave. Next to Allan Theatre
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FOUND

In Irma---the proper place to get
Repair Work of all kinds done on
Automobiles, Gas Engines and Tractors. All Work Guaranteed to give
Complete Satisfaction.

DODGE LIVERY, AUTO ACCES.

Expert Workmanship, Acetylene Welding, 24 Hour Service.

E. L. Elford IRMA

THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE FALL BREEDING OF MARES

The breeding of mares in the fall looked upon by many as a last opportunity to get the mare in foal, where for one reason or another she was not bred or could not be settled earlier in the season. This is but a superficial consideration of the case. There are decided advantages in the regular practice of fall breeding.

The Advantages
More Work for the Mare.—Much of the dual capacity of the mare for work and increasing her species is lost when she foals in May or June. Under ideal conditions for the foal, she should spend several weeks or the better part of the summer on pasture. On the average farm then, where horse power is limited, the in-foal mare cannot be heavily worked for a short time before she foals or worked at all for some months afterwards. Where, however, she does not foal until late fall, her services are available when they are in urgent demand and she is exerting the other side of her dual capacity, foal rearing, in the winter, when on most farms she would be idle or comparatively idle in any case. An animal that can work at two such fundamentally necessary jobs as the above and accommodate her work to the seasonal demands so effectively in indeed almost a perfect power plant.

Stronger foals at birth.—What, in general, is the fundamental cause of weak foals? Invariably lack of exercise or the too heavy feeding of grain to the mare in the winter. In this connection, "exercise" does not necessarily mean standing outside on the lee side of a straw stack. Exercise of the best kind is derived from work judiciously given, where plenty of fresh air not only is but must be not only drawn but forced through the lungs and where the scavenging or cleansing organs of the body function at highest efficiency. And the foetus being an integral part of the mare is similarly benefited by this insured cleansing.

The foregoing explains the fact that there is a higher percentage of strong foals in fall. Undoubtedly it also explains, in a more obscure way, the fact that there is a remarkable low percentage of joint-ill cases coming at this time of the year.

Gives the Foal a better chance for the first year.—The fall born colt is usually an active individual at birth. Usually it can get considerable exercise on pasture during October and November, on fine days. It does not suffer from the heat, or from having to follow a hungry mare over a bare pasture. The flies that render the life of the foal almost unendurable in summer are gone.

There is no healthier environment for a strong, shaggy-coated foal than the barn yard for a few hours each day, particularly where there is a shed or shelter; this and a box stall, preferably well ventilated, make conditions for healthy and rapid growth, other things being equal. Finally, the foal is weaned from his mother and faces the more trying summer condition in a much different condition from his spring born brother.

The Disadvantages
Stallion Not Always Available.—Unless there is a stallion on the farm or owned nearby, it is often impossible to breed a mare out of the regular season, when stallions are on the road, standing for service, or leased to breeding men.

Some Mares Difficult to Breed.—Certain mares will be found almost impossible to breed outside the natural season. While this is a decided difficulty, the fact remains that in many cases it is one of theory only, existing in the mind of the owner and not troubling the mare at all.

In general, this practice of fall breeding is to be recommended. The suggestion of a trial would be in order when the necessary conditions are available, by breeding one mare this fall for foaling next fall any time from September to December.

GEO. B. BOTHWELL,
Dominion Animal Husbandman

WANWRIGHT MEMBERS OF L.O.O.F. VISIT IRMA LODGE

Last Tuesday night about ten members of the Wanwright Lodge T.O. O.F. visited the members of the Irma Lodge when Mr. J. A. Tulley, special deputy to the Grand Master of Alberta paid an official visit to the local brethren. Mr. Tulley gave a very interesting talk which was followed by several addresses from the visiting members from Wanwright. Refreshments were furnished by the local members of the Order and a hearty invitation was extended by the Wanwright members to return the visit to Wanwright.

The members of the Irma Lodge are arranging to hold a social evening on Halloween night October 31, when all members of the lodge and their lady friends will open the winter season of social evenings. A special committee was appointed to arrange a program or decide just what form of entertainment would be put on.

IRMA GIRL SINGS FOR RADIO

Mrs. T. Shaw has just received a recent copy of the Atlanta (Georgia) Journal in which a very glowing account is given of Miss Rheba Coker's rendering of two solos, "I Walk with the King," and "Whispering Hope," given for the Journal's broadcasting station. The Journal states that the singer's voice exhibited a quality and a power that resulted in tremendously effective radio transmission. Rheba was always a favorite with Irma audiences. We are glad she is keeping up her good reputation.

HOUSE BURNED

Last Saturday morning the two-story house belonging to Mr. E. E. Bodry caught fire while Mr. Bodry was at the barn doing chores. Most of the furniture in the lower floor was carried out before the upper floor fell in. Fire was supposed to have originated around the chimney in the attic.

AT LAST

The date is set for the big Bazaar being put on by the Ladies of the Irma district in the Co-op Hall. On Saturday October 28th, afternoon and evening you will have a chance to buy your Xmas gifts of fancy and work aprons and other fancy articles. Also home cooking and candy. Tea will be served all the time. A fish pond with a large assortment of toys will be there for the children.

"When a clock strikes thirteen what time is it?" asked a teacher of a pupil at the school, Friday. "Time it was fixed," replied the pupil.

G. L. Morrow

Dealer in—

Hardware,

Harness,

Furniture

Our stock is complete, prices are right.

Amunition for Fall Shooting—

Winchester Repeater Shells, per box \$1.70
Canuck Shells Per Box \$1.60
Sovereign Shells Per Box \$1.50
Regal Shells Per Box \$1.45

Guns are reduced this year, a good quality double barrell gun, now \$30.00

Visit our Store and look them over.

G. L. MORROW

HARDWARE, HARNESS, FURNITURE

Irma, Alberta

A. T. TUCKER, Manager

New Store

WE WANT your business and invite you to consult us when buying your supplies. OUR STOCK is all new and bought for cash in the best markets.

WE SELL for Cash at Lower Prices for best quality goods.
WE ARE agents for Government Egg & Poultry Marketing Service. Let us ship your live poultry.

WE ARE agents for Lake of the Woods Milling Co. Flour. None Better.

Some Specials

Splendid Quality Coffee 3 lbs. for \$1.00
Tomatoes—Heavy Pack 6 tins for \$1.00
Corn, choice 6 tins for \$1.00
Krinkle Corn Flakes 3 for 25c
Raisins, Seeded or Seedless Per Pk 15c
APPLES APPLES APPLES
McIntosh Reds, Heavy Pack \$1.75 Box
Kings, all wrapped \$1.95 Box
Cox Orange Pippin \$1.65 Box

"Why Pay More At Other Stores?"

J. W. Graydon Co.

MINUTES OF MEETING IRMA SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 2435

Board met in the municipal office. All members present. Minutes of October 5th read. Barber moved minutes be signed as read Cd.

Cost of outside toilets discussed.

Derman moved that bill of materials be sent to Edmonton for quotations F.O.B. Irma. Cd.

Letter from E. N. Moyer Co. re blackboards presented. Barber moved that same be answered giving information as requested.

Letter from Gov. Inspector Robins read and ordered filed for reference. Derman reported decision of High School Board re 1922 tax levy from this district.

Letter from Ewing, Harvie and Bury re school contract read and discussed.

Derman moved that Secretary post notices calling Ratepayers meeting for Tuesday, October 24th at three o'clock in Public School to discuss High School Tax Levy and Settlement of Contract on New School.

Barber moved that R. Edwards be paid \$22.06 on account, and that he be requested to present account in full to date, showing separately, time required adjusting desks, fixing windows, and making benches. Cd.

Derman moved that the following accounts be passed and paid.

J.W. Millburn \$9.45 expenses to Edmonton.

Ewing, Harvie and Bury \$15.00 advance.

And that Secretary ask Mr. Ewing if this District is liable for balance

claimed by E. E. Wright for inspecting building during construction. Barber moved to adjourn.

N. M. Mathison, Sec'y.

WANT ADS.

WANTED—work on farm for winter by married man used to farm work.—Apply Box 56, Irma Alta. 24-28p

FOR RENT—Five room Cottage after Oct. 1st. Apply H. W. Love, Irma.

FOUND—north west of Irma, pair house slippers. Owner can have same by proving property and paying fee adv. Apply Irma Times.

FOR SALE—Barred Rock, White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington, and Ancona Cockerels.—W. G. GUNN, Irma Alta, Box 855. 23-7p

FOR SALE—Kitchen Cabinet, good as new. Apply Times office.

IMPOUNDED—in the Municipal District pound kept on N. W. quarter 32-45-11-4. One bay stallion, two yrs. old, left front foot white, star in forehead, no brand.—R. CANDY, Poundkeeper. 2t

FOR SALE—a few young hogs.—J. R. Love, Irma.

WANTED—Secretary for the Irma Consolidated High School. Salary \$50.00 per year. Duties to commence at once.—Jno. H. Peterson, Acting Secretary No. 39, Irma, Alta. 1

New Standards For Potatoes

Summary of Recent Legislation Enacted by Federal Government

The following summary of the recent legislation enacted by the Federal Government establishing standards for root vegetables, has been prepared by the Cooperative and Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Hitherto growers could, if they desired sell their potatoes under the grades known as No. 1 and No. 2, but the new Root Vegetables Act, in addition to stipulations with respect to weights, packages and tags now includes an additional standard in potatoes to be known as Canada C ungraded quality, which is really a standard because the section reads that it shall only include potatoes of one and one-half inches or more in diameter.

Section 3, Subsection 1, of the Act reads as follows:

3. (1) The following shall be the grades for potatoes offered for sale in Canada:—
(a) Canada A quality, which shall include only sound, reasonably mature potatoes of similar varietal characteristics which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury, sunburn, abnormal growth, growth cracks, cuts, scabs, blight, rot, dry rot or damage caused by disease, insects or other mechanical means. In this grade the diameter of potatoes of the round varieties shall not be less than one and seven-eighths inches, and of potatoes of the long varieties one and three-fourths inches.

(b) Canada B quality, which shall include only reasonably mature potatoes of similar varietal characteristics, which are practically free from dirt or other foreign matter, frost injury and soft rot, and which are free from serious damage caused by sunburn, cuts, scab, blight, dry rot or other disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. The diameter of potatoes of this grade shall be not less than one and one-half inches.

In order to allow for variations incident to commercial grading and handling in each of above grades five per cent. by weight of any lot may be under prescribed size, and in addition six per cent. by weight of any such lot may be below the remaining requirements of this grade, but not more than one-third of such six per cent., that is to say, not more than two per cent. by weight of the entire lot may have the flesh injured by soft rot.

(c) Canada C ungraded quality shall include only potatoes of one and one-half inches or more in diameter. The Act does not apply to new potatoes when shipped between the first day of June and the thirtieth day of September, nor to seed potatoes.

Commencing early in September the Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, continuing the plan put into force last year, will, after inspection of the potatoes, hand the growers a written report which could be forwarded to any buyer interested. Early applications must be made for an inspection as growers have to be grouped into districts to make an inspection possible. This service is free. Persons wishing to flat their potatoes with this branch should do so at once. The department will then mail a weekly list to the wholesalers.

A farmers' organization shipping potatoes by the carload will themselves bag and ship according to the grades designated in the Root Vegetables Act. Definitions of the grades are very plain and easy to follow, and there should be no difficulty in grading according to them.

Alberta Leads

Final returns on the Canadian census taken last year have been published and show that Alberta led all other provinces in increase in population since the census of 1911, the increase being 57 per cent. The total population of Canada is given as 8,788,452. This is an increase of 21.95 per cent since 1911. The rural population in Canada is given at 4,359,605, and the urban population at 4,428,847. In Alberta the census shows that the rural population is 62 per cent. of the whole.

Calgary Telephones

Calgary's reputation as the leading telephone city on the North American continent, with one instrument in use for every 4.10 persons, will be maintained this year, according to E. E. Eachers, who is in charge of the production of the new telephone directory. The circulation of telephone directories in Calgary is approximately 32,000, and this year shows an increase of about 2,000.

Per Capita Production

On the basis of the recently published census figures, Canada's industrial production amounts annually to approximately \$400 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

W. N. U. 1427

Saving Livestock

Report Shows Few Animals in Saskatchewan Lost From Infectious Disease

"Comparatively few animals have been lost through infectious diseases throughout the past year," states Dr. J. S. Fulton in his report to the Livestock Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, "a fact perhaps due to the continued use of vaccines for the diseases which have been so prevalent in the province for the past few years. The diseases to which I refer are hemorrhagic septicemia and blackleg." Dr. Fulton is the veterinary in charge of the laboratory at the University of Saskatchewan, dealing with the diseases of animals.

The chief routine work of the laboratory consists of examining blood samples taken from animals which have died from a disease which could not be properly diagnosed by the clinical symptoms. When such a sample arrives, it is immediately examined, and if the findings point to an infectious disease, the sender is notified by wire so that no time may be lost in taking the proper precautionary measures to protect the remainder of his stock.

"Specimens of tissue are constantly being received for examination, many of which are taken from animals butchered on the farm. The most common of the disease tissues are tubercular or actinomycotic, and are sometimes found so diffusely spread throughout the carcass that it is not advisable to use any part of it for human food."

Some 400 tests of cows for contagious abortion were made during the year. This test requires a small sample of blood from the animal tested to be sent to the laboratory. Investigation work was continued in connection with intermittent fever in horses, but the amount done was limited owing to the lack of material. This disease has often been considered the same as swamp fever, but the work at the university proves that the two diseases are quite different and distinct.

"During the early spring," says Dr. Fulton, "a number of cattle were lost which were supposed to have suffered from an infectious disease. Upon investigation, however, they were found to be dying from the effects of insufficient or unsuitable feed, brought about by the unforeseen variation of temperature. Very often it is a most difficult matter to satisfy the owner that care has any bearing on the cause of the trouble. It must be accepted that straw and water is not a suitable diet for cattle during long, severe winters, and the sooner proper feed is secured the better during the winter. The sooner will our herds be free from the two apparently mysterious diseases, malnutrition and starvation."

Art Of Condensation

London Daily Mail Paid Writers For Story In Fewest Words

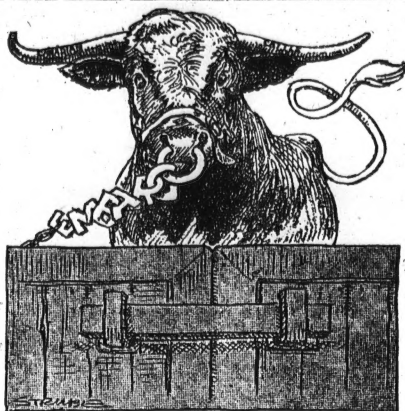
When Alfred Harmsworth later Lord Northcliffe, launched the London Daily Mail, he abolished space writing and paid his writers, not for the number of words they wrote, but for getting the biggest story in the fewest words. He made a practice of engaging only young men. In three years the Daily Mail had attained the largest circulation of any newspaper in the English language at that time. There were few people who knew, however, that before the first copy of the paper was sold to the public it had been printed regularly every day for three months. Each paper was examined and criticized by its editors, and was as carefully improved and corrected as though hundreds of complaints were being received from subscribers. Like most of the Harmsworth experiments, this new "sensationalism" as it was called by other publishers, was the result of a long thought-out plan.

Unusual Exhibition In London

Spectacle of Deep Sea Fishing Proved Fascinating

Official exhibitions have not much appeal for juveniles as a rule, but we have just had in London a Deep Sea Fishing Exhibition which has proved a notable exception. Small boys have simply swarmed there, lured by the fascinating spectacle of live fish in tanks, Scottish fisher girls at work, divers in full kit going about their strange business, and last—but possibly not least—the preparation of fish lunches. Incidentally, if they were in a mood to absorb statistics, they might have learnt that approximately one million people in the British Isles depend entirely, or mainly, on the sea for their food. A hundredweight of fish provides 150 wholesome meals, and that before the war our fishermen caught annually enough fish to furnish 3,000,000,000 square meals.—London Times.

The number of muscles in a caterpillar are over 4,000.



"I HEAR THEY WANT MORE" Daily Express (London)

An International Event

Airplanes Carrying 100 Passengers Invited to Race Around World

Great Britain has received an invitation to take part in a race round the world with hydro-aeroplanes capable of carrying not fewer than one hundred passengers. The invitation has come rather in the form of a challenge from Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, a well-known American naval authority. He had behind him a very influential committee of American naval and air authorities who are prepared to undertake the organization, and are making plans for a special craft to be built for the United States.

It is intended that the event shall be an international one. The Air Ministries of Great Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chile, Peru, Japan and China have all been communicated with in order to secure their official support for the project and to induce them to enter craft. There will be no limit placed upon the size of the machines, but they must be designed as passenger-carrying craft.

The final details of the race are to be settled by an international committee of experts from each of the countries which decide to participate. Whether Great Britain shall take up the challenge is now being considered by representative of the aircraft industry in this country.

World Fliers Had Narrow Escape

Rescued Fifty Hours After Airplane Fell Into Sea

Capt. Norman Macmillan cabled the London Daily News from Chittagong, British India, a vivid account of the experience of himself and Lieut. Mallins after their airplane had fallen into the sea in their attempt to continue the projected flight around the world, started by Major Blake and now definitely abandoned.

The airman were forced down by engine trouble and suffered so much from exposure that they were sent to a hospital when rescued. For fifty hours they drifted about in the shark-infested waters and their despair became complete when the crew of a native brig passed them in the evident belief that they were evil spirits. The naval launch which finally rescued them was on the point of passing also (thinking the airman were native fishermen).

"Good thing I had another look at you," said the commander of the launch when they were safely aboard.

New Market for Canadian Cattle

Representatives of the Dominion Department of Agriculture are en route to South America to investigate opportunities for establishing a market for pure-bred Canadian cattle in the Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay. As the latter two countries are recognized by livestock authorities as likely to be among the important sources of the world's future meat supplies, a special study of the methods employed in breeding, feeding and registering pure-bred cattle will be undertaken.

Soldier Settlement

A total of 2,600 returned soldiers were settled on lands in Southern Alberta by the Calgary branch of the Soldier Settlement Board and an average of 25 soldier-farmers placed on lands is still being maintained by the branch. Outstanding loans for the Calgary district alone amount to nearly \$15,000,000.

Affection

He—Darling, you remind me of my bank account.
She (nestling up to him)—Why?
Because you think so much of me?
He—No; because you are so small.—Detroit Free Press.

Says Germans Must Pay

Plain Speech Delivered by M. Poincaré on Subject of Reparations

"War is always a calamity for people. But before Germany hurried herself upon us in 1914 humanity had tried to make certain laws for international conflicts which would render them less murderous. Conferences prescribed certain means of destruction, forbade useless cruelties and imposed on belligerents certain laws of humanity."

"Germany refused to submit to these rules. During all the war her armies refused to recognize the laws of humanity. Inhuman treatment of civilian populations, assassination, pillage, burning, bombardment of open towns, asphyxiating gas—all were invented to obtain by terror the victory they could not gain on the honorable field of battle."

"It is not enough that today after they have been beaten, some Germans profess to condemn these practices. When they were being carried out all Germans encouraged them, all Germans who had the chance joined in the sack of pillage of our provinces of the north. All assumed responsibility for the damage which was done. All are equally bound now to repair the harm done us. And we shall make them pay."

It was further proved, M. Poincaré added, that Germany had deliberately depreciated the value of her mark through the reckless printing of paper marks. In the face of all this she had appropriated large sums for public improvements and issued generous subsidies for the profit of her nationals.

"All these series of proofs give the categorical lie to the German position," declared the Premier.

Harvard France, he asserted, during the three years of 1919-1921, had paid abroad through her adverse commercial balance and otherwise \$4,500,000,000 francs, while Germany paid only \$2,000,000,000.

"This simple comparison," he continued, "is proof that the fall of the mark is certainly not due to the causes described by Germany but is due, according to all the evidence to the telegenic printing of paper marks and the exportation of capital."—Speech by M. Poincaré.

No Livestock Exhibit This Year

Saskatchewan Will Not Be Officially Represented at International Show at Chicago

Saskatchewan will not send an official exhibit of livestock to the Chicago International this year, according to a decision arrived at by the Provincial Livestock Board at a recent meeting. F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for the province and President of the Livestock Board, in announcing this decision, stated that the board will make arrangements for sending an exhibit in 1923 and hopes to have an exceptionally strong exhibition next year.

"It is considered that after the success of the exhibits which were sent during the past two years, and in view of the need for economy," said Mr. Auld, "exhibitors could very well take a holiday this year and make arrangements for a good display next year. It is also understood that the management of the Canadian Royal at Toronto is offering assistance to livestock exhibitors in showing their stock at Toronto the week before the Chicago International. It is probable therefore, that individual exhibitors and clubs may take advantage of this offer and in view of that possibility the Hon. C. M. Hamilton, Minister of Agriculture, has announced that the Government will pay an honorarium of \$300 for a Grand Championship or \$100 for Reserve Championship or Canadian Championship, and \$50 for a First Prize with livestock which may be exhibited from Saskatchewan at the Canadian Royal at Toronto this year. This offer is also open to any Saskatchewan exhibitors who show livestock or grain at the Chicago International, but not more than one honorarium will be paid the owner of an animal which wins at both Toronto and Chicago.

The Field Corps Commission is taking steps to collect a creditable exhibit of grains from Saskatchewan and in view of the excellent harvest weather over a large part of Saskatchewan it should not be difficult to obtain high grade exhibits.

Mammoth Under Niagara's Sands We are told by geologists that 150,000 years ago, there lived upon this continent huge animals whose teeth were three feet long and more than twelve inches thick. Such a tooth was drawn out of the sand at Niagara Falls by a dredger, and now efforts are being made to find the owner of it. The belief of scientists is that the skeleton of a mammoth lies under the sand—how far down it is impossible to guess. They think, however, that probably the head is not very deep down, and that the dredger broke the skull when it fished the tooth up.

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"Someone who gave him a tiger cub said it was so tame it would eat off his hand, and it did."

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Dairying Grows In Popularity

Report Shows Industry Making Good Progress in Saskatchewan

Nine hundred and thirteen cattle were distributed under the Livestock Purchase and Sale Act in the fiscal year just closed, according to the annual report of Mr. J. G. Robertson, livestock commissioner for Saskatchewan.

"More pure-bred bulls and dairy females," states Mr. Robertson, "and less beef females were handled than last year, but this does not indicate that beef raising is losing favor, though it does point to the growing popularity of dairying and the appreciation of the value of a pure-bred sire."

"It is true that the returns from beef cattle have generally been disappointing. Finished stock, however, sold at a premium high enough to support the belief that finishing can now profitably be practiced."

"Theoretically with feeder cattle and feeds cheap and labor reasonable, it would now be to the farmers' advantage to purchase feeders or hold what they have and market them finished for the block. It is quite likely there will be heavy liquidation of unfinished stock again next fall with more returned to the country for winter feeding. If winter feeding proves profitable, it will be more generally practiced to the advantage of producers. It has much to do with stabilizing prices."

"Dairying is making good progress in this province. The demand for dairy stock is so great that it cannot be filled with western-bred cattle, and owing to high freight rates and expenses in connection with the purchase and distribution of stock brought from the eastern provinces, private enterprise is not making an effort to supply the demand. The department is endeavoring to meet the need and last year 432 head of dairy cattle, mostly eastern bred, have been supplied."

The following figures give the number of the different breeds of cattle supplied during the past nine years. The total number of pure-bred bulls supplied was 1,122; pure-bred cows, 75; grade females, 5,188, making a grand total of 6,968 distributed of 9,385. Of the pure-bred bulls, 675 were Shorthorns, 84 Holsteins, 203 Herefords, 42 Ayrshires, 205 Angus, 12 Red Polled and 1 Galloway. Of the pure-bred cows, 18 were Shorthorns, 22 Holsteins, 5 Herefords, 5 Ayrshires, 20 Angus and 1 Jersey. Of the grade cows and heifers, 5,959 were Shorthorns, 1,242 Holsteins, 365 Herefords, 417 Ayrshires and 205 Angus.

What Is Honesty?

Said to be Result of Education and Training

The maxim that "honesty is the best policy" certainly did not originate in the mind of an idealist, however useful as a moral force it may be. But Archbishop Whately's remark, that "honesty is the best policy, but he who is honest for that reason is not an honest man," seems unjustifiably harsh. Honesty is the result of education and training rather than of instinct. The self-protective instinct in the untrained human being is usually stronger than the inclination to tell the truth, and it is hardly fair to assume that only those exceptional persons who from earliest childhood follow the instinct to tell the truth, no matter how much it hurts, are honest. People acquire honesty as they grow older—partly from the strengthening through education of the understanding, that not to be honest derogates from a man's dignity and self-respect. A tradition of honesty in families is one of the strong impelling forces for honesty. Whatever the motive that impels a man to be honest, whether it is policy or a desire to preserve self-respect or a desire to not fall short of a family tradition, the fact of his honesty is all that is important. No man can be persistently honest without gaining in honesty of perception as well as in strength of character.—From the Youth's Companion.

Discover Silver Ore in North Country

A valuable deposit of silver ore is said to have been discovered in the barren lands of the north country in the vicinity of Fort McMurray by an old prospector named Jack Sarcoe. Samples of the ore have been brought to McMurray, and have been examined by well-known northern geologists, who have pronounced them most valuable and equal to the Cobalt silver ore. The extent of the seam is not known.

French Scholarship for Canada

With a view to strengthening the bonds of fellowship between French and Canadian students, the French Government, through M. Emile Nagler, Consul-General for Canada, has offered a number of valuable scholarships to Canadian universities.

Saskatchewan's Valuable Clays

Necessary Substances for Manufacturing Highest Grade of Chinaware

According to W. G. Worcester, professor of ceramics at the Provincial University, Saskatchewan, has a greater variety of clays in larger quantities than probably any other province in Canada. These clays range all the way from the lower grades used in the manufacture of bricks and tiles to a kaolin which burns as white as, if not whiter than, the best British product. On the southern shore of Lake Wapawekia this kaolin is found in abundance, and in close proximity to it are large deposits of silica or glass sand. These two materials are the primary essentials in the manufacture of the highest grades of chinaware. At the present time the deposits of Lake Wapawekia, a hundred and fifty miles north of Prince Albert, are cut off from the market by the absence of transportation facilities. Sooner or later they must be tapped.

Coarser clays are found in many more accessible parts of the province and a number of the deposits are already being developed. The clay products industry in Medicine Hat is to a large extent dependent on Saskatchewan deposits for its raw material. Why, asks Professor Worcester, should not this province establish its own clay products industry and turn its raw material into marketable articles at home? Canada imported over ten and a third million dollars' worth of clay product last year, when the proper development of clay products industries based on the clay deposits within her own borders would have made it unnecessary for her to have imported a larger worth. There is food here for thought.

When the bill creating the Saskatchewan Bureau of Labor and Industries was introduced in the Assembly some sessions ago by the Hon. Mr. Dunning, it was explained that the Government had in mind the commercial development of the natural resources of the province, starting in with the more accessible of the known resources, among them clay. A great deal of work has since been carried out along this line under the direction of the bureau. A large number of clay deposits have been located and the clays analysed and tested at the University. The quality of the products that have been manufactured from them is gratifying in the extreme. The information that has thus been secured is being regarded as the possibilities lying dormant in the clay beds of the province is available to anyone interested in commercially developing them. While the last few years have not been favorable to the establishment of new industries, a time will come when capital will be available for turning the clays now lying in the soil of Saskatchewan into one of the richest assets of the province.—Regina Leader.

Canada's Ash Heap

Enormous Loss Each Year Occasioned By Forest Fires

When it is realized that Canada's annual fire loss amounts to \$150,000,000 without reckoning the enormous wastage in the forests it is small wonder that the Governments of the country are beginning to ascertain some of the more common causes of this devastation. At a recent gathering of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals careless parents, reckless children, and thoughtless smokers came in for a good deal of criticism. One speaker declared that if the average smoker were to take one-tenth of the amount of caution when he throws away a match as he employs care in the proper ignition of his tobacco very little damage would be occasioned by this most common of causes. Apply a similar theory to many equally dangerous practices and the forty-five million-dollar ash heap, not to speak of demolished timber, would be reduced to less harmful and cheaper proportions.—Victoria Times.

Trade Within the Empire

Many business men in this country appear to have forgotten that we have an Empire. They concentrate on the broken markets of Europe and read the air with cries of ruin. Their ignorance is supported by a group of politicians who argue the case for such an issue as the cattle embargo made up to a Dominion is not really a promise. Their minds envisage England and the Continent, but the Empire is too vast for their horizons.—London Sunday Express.

Brandon Cattle Awarded Prizes

Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, captured seven first prizes and five seconds at the Vancouver Exhibition. The bull savior and bull grand championships were awarded to his entries.

W. N. U. 1436

High Praise For

Saskatchewan Butter

British Trade Is Pleased With Quality of Creamery Butter

A very favorable report has just been received at the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture concerning a shipment of approximately two cars of Saskatchewan creamery butter which was sent to one of the large British produce houses some weeks ago.

The importer who handled the shipment reported in part as follows to the Provincial Dairy Commissioner:

"This shipment represented the first transaction I have had in Canadian butter, and I am pleased to inform you that the butter gave entire satisfaction to my buyers and myself, I believe that the butter was quite equal to any that has been received. The butter arrived in good condition and the packing was satisfactory as there were very few boxes that had been damaged."

"I have discussed with the trade the manner of grading that takes place in Canada, and, generally speaking, the trade is impressed with the thorough way it is done."

"A large amount of Saskatchewan butter has gone to the British market this year, but for the most part these shipments have gone through the hands of the dealers in Eastern Canada and similarly our reports as to how the butter suited the Old Country trade came indirectly," states Mr. Reed, Provincial Dairy Commissioner.

"We have had considerable inquiry during the year concerning export trade. All the evidence to hand indicates that the quality of butter is well suited to the overseas trade and as our available surplus for export becomes larger more direct trade connections will undoubtedly be established which in turn means a larger net return to both the manufacturer and the dairy producer in Saskatchewan."

Lime In The Soil

Its Importance, Its Value and Time For Application

One of the keenest, and at the same time one of the most valuable lines of research followed by the Division of Chemistry of the Dominion Experimental Farm system, is that of endeavoring to ascertain the best methods of preserving and reviving the productivity of the soil. Bulletin No. 80, entitled "Lime in Agriculture," tells of the importance that is played in this direction by lime; how it corrects acidity or sourness of the soil, and how this condition is revealed by the use of litmus paper. Acid soils are especially to be found in wet, low-lying, or badly drained lands. In remedying this state of affairs an application of lime is most effective; also in improving the tilth of certain soils, removing their stickiness when wet, and rendering them more melior when dry. Lime, in addition, has a tendency to decompose the insoluble potash compounds, and is destructive of certain organic acids that check the development of nitrifying organisms essential to the supply of nitrogen to the soil. The application of lime in fair quantity renders the soil slightly alkaline, upon which those organisms in the soil having as their function the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen also depend for their best development. The bulletin gives a practical illustration of this by saying it would pay farmers failing to get good crops of clover, alfalfa, peas or beans to test their soils to see whether they are acid, and, if found to be so, to apply lime as a remedy. The bulletin, which will be sent on request addressed to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, propounds methods and rates of application for each of the different forms of lime, and concludes with clear, specific information as to the use and misuse of lime and lime compounds.

Record Business In Binder Twine

This Season Shows 50 Per Cent. Increase In Output

Binder twine received from the east at the Port Wapawekia warehouses of the International Harvester Company and the Plymouth Cordage Company, since the opening of navigation, if made into one strand, would encircle the earth one hundred and eighty-three and a third times, or form 29 strands reaching from the earth to the moon, and would measure altogether 4,559,323 miles.

The 1922 season has been the busiest in the record of the binder twine companies, the output having increased at least 50 per cent. Enormous quantities of the product have been shipped to the prairie provinces and the demand is unable to be filled.

Vicar's Wife.—"Yes, Arnold has gone up to London to learn pharmacy."

Village Dame.—"Oh, missus, 'e needn't a' gone to all that expense; 'E could 'ave come on our farm 'n' welcome!"

GLIMPSES OF PRIMITIVE LIFE SEEN ON A WEST COAST CRUISE



KLOOTCHMEN OF THE NOOTKA TRIBE SELLING BASKETS

FACE ROCK AT CARHMANAH POINT, WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND HAS A MARKED RESEMBLANCE TO MARC TWAIN'S PROFILE

AN UNUSUAL COUCH IN THE HEART OF ONE OF THE BIG TREES THAT ARE PLentiful IN VANCOUVER ISLANDS FORESTS

For those who have the time and means to indulge their fancies and who enjoy tripping to out-of-the-way places, a voyage up the west coast of Vancouver is recommended.

Three times a month the staunch boats steam out of James Basin, the harbor of British Columbia's fair capital, Victoria, bound for Port Alice, three hundred miles away on the northern tip of the Island. So you must plan accordingly, but you'll not regret a wait for the ship for the charms of the Evergreen City will lure you into acquiescent waiting.

The southern part of Vancouver Island is a veritable bit of England's Devonshire transplanted to western waters and Victoria is its happy center. Charming homes set in exquisite flower gardens are her distinguishing feature. Unsurpassed motor roads

circle and radiate from Victoria. Marine Drive is a never-ending joy and watching the throngs of happy bathers rolling and splashing in the waters along the drive, makes one realize that here life is lived as it should be.

Leaving Victoria on a west coast cruise one heads for a glimpse of primitive life. There were once 200 miles of this coast is touched but once in its whole length by a railway. The three-month boat is the link with the outside world for people who live on this coast. The little ports where the boats stop have many of them queer Indian names, Cloosoo, Ucluelet, Clayoquot and Kyquoot, the last named being an important whaling station.

The Indians along this coast are fairly well-to-do, according to Indian standards. They are a fine, healthy

lot. The women make baskets, belts and other wares which they fetch to the boat landings and sell to tourists. The east coast of Vancouver Island is well developed with fine farms and thriving towns but the west coast remains in an almost primeval state and is one of the few remaining, easily accessible, still unspoiled areas. Recently undertaken timber developments foreshadow the early industrial development of this last primitive section.

If one prefers, he or she may voyage only as far as Port Alberni and spend the stopover in fishing and hunting for this is a fine sporting country. Among the lovely lakes near Port Alberni is Sprat Lake where Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., owns an island on which he has built a lodge.

New British Gun Run By Engine

Can Be Regulated To Meet Any Requirement

The British military authorities are testing a new gun which is worked entirely by a petrol engine, uses no explosives, and makes neither noise nor smoke. It is claimed for the new weapon that it can fire 1,200 rounds a minute at ranges up to 2,000 yards.

The gun works on the principle of centrifugal force—the same force which causes giant flywheels in factories to burst suddenly into thousands of fragments.

The gun consists of a metal basin in which are placed a quantity of round steel bullets. As the basin is whirled at enormous speed by a gasoline motor the bullets are allowed to escape from an opening in the disc. Shutters are provided which prevent the bullets from being thrown out except at one point.

One feature of the gun is that it can be regulated to meet the requirements of the occasion. Spins the magazine rapidly and its missiles will crash through an oak plank a mile away. But let it revolve at a low speed and it will pour out a stream of bullets which stun, but do not kill, at even such a short range as 25 yards.

Vancouver Hospital

Treating Leprosy

Physicians Declare Disease Is Yielding To Oil Treatment

A case of leprosy under treatment in the General Hospital at Vancouver for the last five months is declared by hospital doctors to be yielding to the chaulmoogra oil treatment. Seven months ago a Chinese woman was removed from a steamship from the Orient suffering from leprosy.

Oil was said to be the leprosy station on Darnley Island, B.C., having fallen into more or less disuse, the woman was placed in isolation at the General Hospital at Vancouver, and soon after the chaulmoogra oil treatment was commenced. It is now claimed that the patient is so far recovered that she is in a condition to be released.

Not What He Wanted

A Scotch laborer was slipping out of the yard during working hours to "wet his whistle" when he ran into the boss.

"Hello!" said the latter pleasantly, "were you looking for me?" "Ay," replied Sandy, "I was lookin' for ye, but I didna want ta find ya."—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The "Book of Evangelists," upon which English kings took their coronation oaths was bound in oak boards 1100 A.D.

Farming Now a Science

Fallacy of Single Crop Practice Has Been Demonstrated

Time was when it was generally supposed that there was little science in farming. Given good soil and favorable weather, it was held that any one could raise good crops. Farming was looked upon as largely a gamble.

Up in the Red River Valley, Minnesota farmers have disproved the theory. Through the Crookston agricultural school and co-operative groups as the Red Valley Development Association, farmers have learned that farming is a scientific business; that the single crop, such as wheat, is a mistake; that farming is not an eight month job but an all-year-round business; that the bugaboos of years ago, such as rust and the sow thistle, are really signs of backward farm methods. Producers of the Red River Valley have made drainage, the first letter of the agricultural alphabet. They have shown that rust can be prevented by early planting, which in turn is greatly dependent on drainage.

They have demonstrated the fallacy of the single crop practice by the greater yields that come from crop rotation. But crop rotation has led the farmer to maintain herds of live stock, and thus farming has become a twelve-month-a-year job. Rotation has shown just as much profit in potatoes and clover as in wheat, if not more, and monthly creamery checks have revealed the income easily derived from good cows.

Scientific farming has changed the skyline of the Red River Valley. It has made the silo the rival of the grain elevator. But, better still, it is giving the farmer a new and more healthy viewpoint. He is learning that under the new methods he can make two dollars grow where only one dollar grew before.—The Minneapolis Journal.

Freight By Air Soon

"Within five years we shall see airway freight and passenger lines transporting heavy loads at commercially satisfactory rates," says Charles Hall of Los Angeles, head of a staff of experts surveying air routes. This development of aerial navigation, Hall telephoned, practical aerography, non-says, has been made possible by radio inflammable gas and aluminum alloy permitting lightness in frame work. "I believe we shall get airway rates down where business men can see and use them." Another rival for railway rates which are farthest up in the air, now—Capper's Weekly.

The New Testament was first divided into verses by Robert Stevens, a printer, in 1551.

Advanced Poultry Records

British Columbia Takes Lead As Banner Poultry Province

So far as egg-production is concerned, British Columbia ranks as the banner poultry province in the Dominion, according to Report No. 2 of the Record of Performance conducted by the Poultry Division of the Dominion Livestock Branch. The University of British Columbia make the best showing of any institution as breeder. In that province last year 100 Leghorns, 25 Plymouth Rocks and 47 Wyandottes qualified for advanced certificates that are granted for birds that lay over 225 eggs in the 52 weeks. The highest Leghorn record was 237, laid by a bird owned by the Old People's Home, Vancouver. The Plymouth Rock record was 231, laid by a bird owned at Courtenay. The Wyandotte record was 233, laid by a bird owned at Langley Prairie. Ontario had 44 Leghorns, 11 Plymouth Rocks and 18 Wyandottes in the advanced class, the best record being: Leghorns 225, laid by a bird owned at Richmond Hill, Plymouth Rocks 217, laid by a bird owned at Kitchener, and Wyandottes 224, laid by a bird owned at Stony Creek.

Expelled From Alsace-Lorraine

Anti-French Agitators and Undesirables Served With Notice

The expulsion from Alsace-Lorraine of 1,500 Germans, including the wives and children of the married men, began Aug. 12, in compliance with the order issued by the commissary-general.

The married men were each allowed to take 65 pounds of baggage and 10,000 marks, and single men were allowed one-half of this sum.

The list of 500 Germans, who were first served with expulsion notices, comprises persons known to have been outspoken in their anti-French attitude, agitators and other "undesirables," it was announced. They have been permitted to dispose of their property or transfer it to other persons.

Simultaneously, the sequestration of the account of Germans in Alsace-Lorraine banks went into effect Aug. 12.

Made a Profit

Recently, when the ancient walls of Canton, China, were razed to make room for a street railway, contractors offered to do the work for whatever treasure the walls might contain. The work was divided among several applicants, every one of whom discovered such quantities of ancient coin and ornaments hidden away in the walls that the work, though done without payment, was profitable to him.—Youth's Companion.

Thrift Or Rush?

Everybody Must Work and Pay For What He Gets

Young Theodore Roosevelt, addressing the Elks' national convention, said that a prevailing idea among Americans nowadays was to "get by" with the least amount of work possible. And he added that our American ancestors had not been built that way, their notion being overtime, and then some.

The amount of work performed in changing our continental area within virtually a century and a half from a wilderness to a vast productive economy, supporting over a hundred million persons who are the most luxurious people in all history, measures enormously. We are the rich heirs of all the labor, thrift, ingenuity, enterprise, invention, expended by the most energetic pioneers, settlers, explorers, constructionists, wealth-creating ancestors any generation ever had.

And we as a people exhibit some of the choicest qualities of rich heirs. We think this inheritance the natural thing. The slightest deprivation of any of its privileges and luxuries we resent as an encroachment upon our natural right. The luxury of our living we take for granted, and its upkeep, the cost of it, we think excessive. Yet, unless we are willing to pay for it, not merely in high prices, but in expenditure of labor and thought, we shall lose it.

The luxury is national. Every American participates in it. He may not think so. He may be complaining because he doesn't have two or three houses to live in, with servants galore, because his income doesn't quite stretch to the width of his expenses; but as a matter of fact every American is more comfortable in his particular lot than he must be in any comrade in Europe, or was in any time and place whatsoever since men began to live in communities.

Something more than thrift is required to make a man of more than average economic account nowadays. And that is not deprecating the value of thrift in itself. But as a relatively the value of thrift diminishes, there increases the value of energy, of willingness to work, of ability to produce. Want of thrift is not the rock upon which our national economy will split. Want of sustained, intelligent, capable energy is our growing menace.

The able man knows he must pay for what he wants, for what he gets. If he is to get much, he knows he must give much. It is the necessity for all of us. If we wish to continue a luxurious mode of life, we must be energetic, ingenious, productive people.

The point is, we insist upon the luxury and yet fail to produce. High wages are possible for great productive effort. But neither Lenin nor Mother Nature nor the United States can reward well an incompetent, short-producing, slodgesterp, workman. A man must give, if he would receive. As we are the most luxurious of peoples, we have been also the hardest working. Unless we are willing to work hard we cannot expect to continue in the enjoyment of modern luxury.—Minneapolis Journal.

Dairy Records In B.C.

Experimental Farm Owns 54 Accredited Purebred Holsteins

At Agassiz, British Columbia, is one of the principal farms of the Dominion experimental farm system. Here are carried on, judging by the record of projects, upwards of 200 different activities, accounts of the progress of which are given in the 60-page annual report of the superintendent for the year 1921. It is there reported that of 23 Holstein cows that finished a lactation period during the nine months ending with last December, 12, or just over 50 per cent, produced better calves, and that the average production of these cows, for a lactation period of 250 days, was 9,396 pounds milk and 230 pounds fat. Thirteen of the records were made by two-year-olds, and six of these heifers completed 365-day records. The highest record was average 14,548 pounds of milk and 607 pounds of butter. The herd, which consists of 54 purebred Holsteins, was accredited May 30, 1921, being the eleventh to be accredited in all Canada, and the first in the experimental farm system in British Columbia. Two of the heifers have produced 16,262 pounds milk and 506 pounds fat.

The Golden Rule

The Golden Rule of Life for all men and women is, to do unto others as you would have others do unto you. It is not a difficult rule to understand, but most of us seem to find a difficulty in its practice. If we only bore it in mind, pulled ourselves up every now and then and asked ourselves whether we were carrying it out, we should find that its application is the practice and source of every-day conduct solved more that face any of us.—Halifax Herald.

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- 2.—The officers of the Company are residents of the district in which operations are being conducted and will at all times be able to protect your interests.
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I hereby apply for shares in
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\$1.00 per share, payable in cash with this application, for which I
enclose \$.....

Dated at this day of A.D. 192.....

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(Address)

(Occupation)

Witness:

Notice:—The attention of the public is directed to the fact that, notwithstanding the granting of a certificate to any company, under the Sale of Shares Act, the Board of Public Utility Commissioners in no wise recommends the shares, or other securities of any such company as an investment to the public.

Main Street

Born at Mrs. Curfman's Hospital, on October 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Theron, of Jarow, a daughter.

Born at Mrs. Curfman's hospital, October 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Gulbra, a son.

Mrs. B. F. Ewers and family left on Monday's train for Ryley where Mr. Ewers is buying grain for one of the local elevators.

Monday's auction sale south of Irma was very discouraging for any of the farmers of the district who are thinking of retiring from farming. The prices realized for the live stock and machinery were the lowest that has ever been offered as long as the oldest settlers can remember. Only a few of the horses brought bids which are reported at from \$13.00 up to \$25, three cows sold for \$21.00 an average of \$7.00 each. A registered Short-horn bull that cost \$240.00 sold for \$211.00.

MEETING TRUSTEES IRMA CON. HIGH SCHOOL

(October 6th, 1922.)
Present: A. A. Fischer, Mitchell, Peterson, Derman.

Minutes read. Mitchell that they be adopted.
Mitchell moved that Harry Lennon, Geo. Newberry and Chas. Miles be requested to go to public school 8th grade and not stay in the 5th grade High school.

Peterson moved that W. A. Fowler be engaged as teacher of the High School at the salary of sixteen hundred dollars (\$1,600) per annum and contracts be signed as soon as papers can be got.

Letters of application for position of Janitor received from Darrell Peterson, wages \$12.00 per month, Nov. to April and \$10.00 per month October, May and June. Gordon Facey with no price set. Verbal application from N. M. Matheson at \$14.00 per month.

Mitchell moved that if the P. S. rate was reduced to the sum of Seven Hundred Dollars (\$700.00) that the Irma Public School Board would accept this rate. The Irma Public School Board pointed out that the assessment had been made contrary to the law but they considered their offer fair to both boards and the best way out of the difficulty. Considerable discussion took place. Derman moved that the High School Board accept the Public School offer for settlement.

Motion lost, Derman only voting for. Mr. Derman after the discussion resigned as secretary of High School

Board. Mr. Fischer moved that we accept Mr. Derman's resignation. Mr. Mitchell moved that Mr. Peterson act as secretary until we secure another.

Mr. Peterson moved that we consider offer store for \$40.00 from Irma Public School.
Mr. Mitchell moved that we adjourn to meet again in the Schoolhouse at 4 P. M., Friday, Oct. 13th.

MINUTES MEETING TRUSTEES IRMA HIGH SCHOOL

(Oct. 13th, 1922)
Present: A. A. Fischer, Sellers, Mitchell, Peterson and Derman.

Mr. Derman moved that minutes as read be accepted.

Mr. Mitchell moved that we purchase the store from the Public School Board for \$40.00.

Mr. Miles spoke re his son being sent back to Public School as also the other pupils after discussion.

Mr. Derman moved that previous motion re asking Harry Lennon, Geo. Newberry and Chas. Miles be confirmed to go to public school.

Mr. Fowler recommended that Leona Peterson and Mary Hulman should remain in the High School. N. M. Matheson account for janitor 3 weeks and packing chemicals for removal \$10.00. Sellers that same be paid when funds permit.

Mr. Fowler asked that store pipes be cleaned and door mat provided, also chalk. It was decided to get small items as before from Drug Store.

Mr. Mitchell moved that Mr. Derman get a wire and cocoa mat from Hardware Store.

Mr. Sellers being present considerable further discussion took place re the Irma Public School Board Assessment.

Mr. Sellers made a motion that we take steps to collect taxes from Irma Public School. Motion withdrawn.
Mr. Derman moved that we adjourn.

SILVER LANE

Austin King and family have moved to the Jack Turner farm.
T. W. Oshel has purchased Harvey Essington's Ford touring car.

Violet Bronson was out from Hardisty over the week end visiting her father.

Harvey Essington, of Galahad, spent a couple of days last week at the C. A. Riley home. Mr. Essington left Thursday for an extended visit with his mother in Kansas.

Rev. Lewis, of Hardisty, preached at the schoolhouse on Sunday. The occasion was made a pleasant time. Sunday School Services were held at eleven o'clock. Following Sunday School was a luncheon of sandwiches, fried chicken, tea, pie and cake. At two o'clock Mr. Lewis talked on the Gospel and the Baseball Diamond. He divided it into four periods, of infancy, school, business and old age and likened them to the four bases of a baseball diamond. His comparisons were apt and the talk was filled with

sound advice.

There was an old time barn raising Tuesday on the farm of J. S. Walters. The barn on Mr. Walters' place was about three quarters of a mile from the location to which he had moved the house last spring. So on Tuesday the folk of the community met at the barn and moved the building to the new site.

Rev. Lewis, of Hardisty, was an overnight guest at the J. B. Horn home Monday evening.

Mr. C. F. Smith died Tuesday morning about one o'clock at the home of his son Will, where he has been a sufferer from cancer for several months.

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